# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5022.—VOL. XXXIV. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853. PRICE, THREEPENCE

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
THE ROSE for Morpeth This Evening, at 10 P.M. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, June 22. 10408

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
THE iron steam-ship SHAMROCK, J. J. Warner, commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant, leaving the Wharf at 3 P.M. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager, A.S.N. Company's Wharf, June 18.—Receipt of cargo will commence on Monday, the 20th instant. No bonded goods can be received. Passengers' luggage must be on board before 11 A.M. on Wednesday next. 9831

STEAM FOR MELBOURNE.
THE iron steam-ship WARATAH, William Bell, commander, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, June 18. 9832

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
STEAMSHIP HELLESPONT.
THE Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company's iron screw steamship HELLESPONT, William Watts, commander, 500 tons, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, for Melbourne direct, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 23rd instant, at noon.
This ship is divided into fire-proof and water-tight compartments.
The cabins are fully furnished with bedding, linen, drawers for clothing, washstands, &c.
Now receiving cargo, which will be landed on the Wharf at Melbourne.
(No bonded goods will be taken. Passengers' luggage must be on board to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Offices, 474, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.
9732 I. WELLBANK, Secretary.

NOTICE.
STEAMSHIP HELLESPONT.
TO prevent disappointment, passengers by the steamship HELLESPONT are requested to take notice that she will start punctually at the time stated, viz., Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Shippers are requested to pay all freights and send in receipts and bills of lading for signature to the Office of the Company by 3 o'clock this day. The bills of lading will be ready for delivery at 9 A.M., and the mail will positively close at 11 to-morrow (Thursday) morning.
10374 I. WELLBANK, Secretary.

STEAM BETWEEN SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
Will be despatched on or about Wednesday next, the 29th instant.
THE powerful new first-class screw steamship WEST WIND, 440 tons register, 250 horse power, Walter Wright, commander (late of the ships Trafalgar and Nelson), will be despatched on or about Wednesday next, the 29th instant. The chief saloon accommodations of this splendid vessel are of a most spacious and airy description, with beds and bedding found. The steerage is superior to that of any vessel yet laid on, and intending passengers are invited to call on board, and inspect the arrangements. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Phœnix Wharf, to YOUNG AND CO., 467, George-street; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
*The steamship CLEOPATRA will be despatched from the Colonies promptly on the dates undernoted, and may be relied on.*
THE magnificent and unrivalled swift new iron Steam Ship CLEOPATRA, 1600 tons, 300 horse power, Francis Cadell, commander; Charles R. Butter, Esq., Surgeon; will sail from
SYDNEY,
On Monday, the 18th day of July.
MELBOURNE,
On Wednesday, the 27th day of July;
ADELAIDE,
On the 31st day of July;

The Cleopatra, while employed in the intercolonial trade, has proved herself to be the fastest steam ship yet arrived from England, having made the shortest passages on record between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.
Rates of Passage, including Steward's fees, but not wines and liquors:
Chief Saloon and Cabin .. 100 guineas.
Second Class Cabin ...... 60 do.
Third Class Cabin ...... 40 do.
Beds, bedding, linen, &c., provided by the ship for all passengers (except those in the third cabin); and no expense will be spared to provide provisions, wines, liquors, &c., of the very best quality. The cabin saloons and state rooms are large and elegant, and every improvement in the arrangement, ventilation, &c., has been adopted, to secure the health, comfort, and accommodation of passengers. Music on board; carries an experienced surgeon; and stewardesses attend the ladies' cabin. Is furnished with Phillip's fire annihilator.
For passage, or freight of specie only, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 3455

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE.
(Under Contract with H. M. Government for Conveyance of Mails.)
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's armed Screw Steam-ship CHUSAN, 750 tons, Captain Down, is expected to arrive here about the 18th instant, and will again be despatched in a few days for Singapore, of which timely notice will be given. The P. and O. Steam N. C. steamer Formosa, 700 tons, Captain Christian, is expected to arrive here with the English May mail about the 13th July, and will leave this port for Singapore on the 20th July, touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Batavia, in conjunction with the Company's steamers from Singapore to England via Egypt.
For rates of passage money, and freight of treasure only, to ports in Australia, Java, China, India, or England, with information on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, apply to
J. S. SPARKES, Superintendent.
Moore's Wharf, 9th June.
Under present arrangements, a steam ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company may be expected from Singapore about the 13th of every alternate month, to return on the 20th of the same month.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO WOLLONGONG.
THE packet schooner ELIZABETH COHEN will leave the Mount Keira Coal Wharf, Erskine-street, for Wollongong THIS DAY, at 4 P.M. precise time. Shippers are particularly requested to observe that the Wharf is on the South or left side of Erskine-street. This notice is rendered necessary, in consequence of goods addressed for the above vessel, specially, being received together with the freight at the opposite or Phœnix Wharf. Passengers are requested to observe that the berths have been refurnished. 10278

FREIGHT TO MELBOURNE.—Wanted, freight for about ten tons of Gunpowder. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, Macquarie-place. 10311

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.
A regular trader.
THE fine fast-sailing brigantine ZONE, 130 tons, Elliott, commander, clears at the Customs this day, and sails first fair wind after. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10357

FOR MORETON BAY.
The first Vessel.
THE first class barque BELLA VISTA, John Murphy, commander, is now fast filling up, and will sail on Thursday, the 23rd instant. For freight apply to W. U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf. 10084

FOR MORPETH AND RAYMOND TERRACE.
THE schooner ADVENTURE, Palmer, master, will leave Kellick's Wharf This Evening. For freight apply to W.U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf. June 22. 10386

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going to the Wharf, without lightering a Package.
THE fine first-class barque STAR, 183 tons register, Captain Verney, having much of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For freight or cabin passage, having excellent accommodations,—beds, bedding, wines, beer, spirits, &c., found,—apply on board at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 9840

SARAH ANN FOR MELBOURNE.
Clears at the Customs this day.
Going up to the Wharf without lightering a package.
NOW fast loading, has still room for freight or a few passengers, with superior accommodations, beds, bedding, wines, beer, spirits, &c. Apply to Captain W. Watt, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 8711

VANQUISH, FOR MELBOURNE.
Positively the First Vessel.
Clears at the Customs this day.
Going up to the Wharf without lightering a single package.
NOW fast loading, has still room for freight or a few passengers, with superior accommodations, beds, bedding, wine, beer, spirits, &c. Apply to Captain H. C. SCOTT, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 9686

ALGERINE FOR AUCKLAND.
For passengers only.
Clears at the Customs this day.
HAS room only for a few passengers, with most superior accommodations, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Apply at once to Captain Brooks, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. Shippers are requested to pass all Customs entries by 11 o'clock this morning. 10199

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going up to the wharf without lightering a single package.
THE splendid clipper barque ACACIA, 229 tons register, J. Smith, commander, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, beds, bedding, wines, beer, spirits, &c., found free of extra charge, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 10200

FOR MELBOURNE.
A chartered vessel.
THE fine A 1 clipper schooner NONPAREIL, (late Major Eastland), 185 tons register. This superb vessel goes to the wharf, Melbourne, without lightering, and will have room for about 50 tons goods, with splendid accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Circular Quay, or to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 9026

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going right up to the wharf without lightering a package.
THE clipper barque AMELIA, 191 tons, Birkenshaw, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched. For light freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10358

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
A regular trader.
THE fine fast sailing brig SWAN, 200 tons, ———, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10359

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going right up to the Wharf without lightering a single package.
THE splendid clipper barque EMMA, 191 tons, Kelly, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch. Has still room for a few tons of light freight, for which, or passage, having superior accommodations, wines, beer, spirits, &c., found in the cabin, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10360

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO MELBOURNE.
THE JENNY LIND, Captain Schaedtler, has room for 15 tons LIGHT freight, if shipped by NOON this day. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Agent to Southern Cross Liners. June 22. 10412

FOR MELBOURNE,
Landing all her cargo on the Wharf without lightering a package.
THE clipper brig WANDERER, 260 tons, George Boggis, commander, is now receiving cargo, and, the greater portion being engaged, will sail on Saturday, 25th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,—beds, bedding, wines, and spirits being found in the cabin free of extra charge,—apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 10413

FOR MELBOURNE,
Proceeds direct to the Wharf without lightering.
THE packet brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, C. Ogilvie, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will positively sail on Sunday next. She has good accommodation for passengers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 10376

SHIP AMERICAN LASS.—All Accounts against this Ship must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant. MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO. 10.45

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
A regular trader.
THE fine schooner, ELIZA, 160 tons, Hardy, commander, having arrived, will be ready to receive cargo to-morrow, and will positively sail on Saturday morning. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street) 10353

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For Passengers only.
THE magnificent packet ship MONARCH, R. M. Jackson, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Passengers are requested to inspect the spacious saloons of this first-class vessel. Beds, bed linen, &c., found in the cabin, free of extra charge. For passage only apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 10 31

SOUTHERN CROSS LINERS.
Notice to Shippers to Melbourne.
THE first-class BONNIE DOON, Captain Tutty. Going right up to the Wharf without lightering. The undersigned has the pleasure to announce the arrival of the barque Bonnie Doon, Captain Tutty. Her magnificent saloon and accommodations for intermediate passengers are well known: she will haul to Flour Company's Wharf this day, and sail within seven (7) days positively. For freight or passage apply to the agent, HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street. 10239

THE GOLDEN SPRING FOR MELBOURNE.
THIS powerful vessel, 300 tons burthen, Moffatt, master, will have her usual dispatch for the above port. Shippers wishing their goods early delivery must apply at once, as no engagements for freight will be made after the 25th instant. Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are well provided for in this vessel. Apply on board; or to JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, 21st June.
American gold coin taken at full rate for passage. 10277

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
For Passengers only,
THE fast-sailing brigantine SPITFIRE, 200 tons, Francis, commander. Shippers are earnestly requested to pass their entries and forward bills of lading for signature at once, to enable the vessel to clear. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10353

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
To follow the Spitfire.
THE splendid clipper brig ECLIPSE, 200 tons, Cross, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater portion engaged, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage, having first rate accomodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10354

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
Hourly expected.
THE clipper brigantine MARGARET, 143 tons, Captain Spence, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 10342

THE packet brig EMMA, Captain Brown, will positively sail on Sunday next for HOBART TOWN. She has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and can only take a few tons of light freight. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA. 10378

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO LAUNCESTON.
THE first-class brig FREAK, H. Burns, commander, Queen's Wharf, has room for 20 tons light freight, if shipped immediately. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street. June 22. 10411

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
A regular Trader.
THE A1 clipper barque ASA PACKER, 400 tons, Elliott, commander, unavoidably detained till Saturday. Shippers are earnestly requested to complete their engagements without delay. For light freight or passage, having superb accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10356

FOR AUCKLAND.
THE favourite schooner WATERLILY, Hays, master, will have immediate despatch. Superior accommodation for cabin or steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA. 10377

FOR AUCKLAND.
THE A1 brig WATER-WITCH, R. W. Bennett, commander, will have immediate despatch. M. E. MURNIN. 586

FOR HONOLULU DIRECT.
A CLIPPER A1 ship, of about 250 tons, is ready to lay on for the above port, should sufficient inducement offer. Apply to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 10171

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
THE Baltimore clipper-ship REBECCA, 534 tons, William Wolfe, commander, will sail in a few days for the above port direct, and offers a very desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. A few passengers and a limited quantity of freight only will be taken. Apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to S. WILKINSON, Jun., and CO., Macquarie-place. 9615

FOR CALCUTTA, VIA SINGAPORE DIRECT.
THE A1 clipper ship PRINCE ALBERT, 700 tons register, R. B. Durham, commander, will sail as above on the 1st July proximo. This ship has excellent accommodations, and offers a highly favourable opportunity for passengers to India. Apply to Captain DURHAM, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to GEORGE WERF, Circular Wharf. 10348

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE fine fast sailing British built ship AURORA, 536 tons register, Valentine Ryan, Esq., commander, will have immediate despatch. Having excellent accommodation for passengers, and affording a favourable opportunity for horses. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LINDSAY, MATHESON, AND CO., Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street. 9389

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A1 clipper ship PANTHEA, 600 tons register, Henry Hannant, Esq., R.N., commander, will sail on the 30th June, ship full or not full. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, and shippers of gold may rely on her sailing to her date. Application to be made to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Spring-street, Sydney. 4614

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE clipper A1 barque PELHAM, 354 tons, H. F. Anderson, commander, has all her cargo, and will leave in a few days. From her well known sailing qualities, is decidedly the best conveyance offering for gold. Can take two cabin passengers at moderate rates. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, and CO., Exchange-buildings. 9987

SHIP SURGE, FOR LONDON.
POSITIVELY sails on Sunday morning, the 26th instant. The gold will be taken on board from the Circular Wharf at one o'clock P.M. on Saturday. Captain Maurice is in attendance daily for the purpose of weighing gold. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Spring-street. 10355

SHIP AMERICAN LASS, FOR LONDON.
Last Shipping Day, 23rd instant.
WOOL for the above vessel will be received until the above date (without pressing or screwing), at one half-penny per lb., and she will sail on the 25th instant. A few cabin passengers will be taken, without wine, beer, or spirits, at £45 each. Apply to MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO., or J. B. METCALFE.
N.B.—Good accommodation for a limited number of steerage passengers, at £20 each. 9807

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine first-class brig FANNY, 198 tons register and 300 tons burthen, William Dunning, commander, is now open for freight or charter. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 10388

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Dutch barque EVERDINE ELIZABETH, 600 tons, Captain Tonjes. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO. 10087

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque ARABIA, J. J. Davis, commander. For terms apply to THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

FOR SALE,
THE screw steamship ANN, just arrived from Southampton. This vessel was built of wood at Littlehampton in 1839, lengthened March, 1851, by Messrs. J. and John White, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, and at the same time received new boilers (Lamb and Summer's patent), extended on class A1 for 4 years, will stow about 40 tons of coals in her bunkers; consumption of coal about 4 cwt. 3 quarters per hour; has a small neat cabin and berths; will carry 100 head of cattle and 450 sheep, or will stow about 240 tons measurement goods.
Length, 117 feet 3 inches
Breadth, 19 feet 4 inches
Length overall, 130 feet
Depth, 13 feet 6 inches
Register tonnage, 155; gross tonnage, 240.
The above vessel was in December last fitted with new engines of 50 horse power by Summers, Day, and Baldock, and the vessel has also been surveyed by Her Majesty's Surveyors for the Board of Trade, and pronounced perfect in every respect as per Government certificate, which can be inspected on application to Captain J. S. SPARKES; or HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, or D. HUGHES, at Messrs. Were and Co.'s Melbourne. June 2.
Should the Ann not be disposed of in the meantime by private sale she will be put up by public auction on THURSDAY, 14th July, 1853, in Sydney. 5797

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRIUMPH, 187 tons, built in Massachusetts the end of the year 1848, being about 4 years and 10 months old, of the best materials, and copper-fastened. Her stores comprise a full suit of sails, with extra sails, viz., strong trysail, spare topsail, fore spencer, fore topmast staysail, &c. Good anchors and chains, with kedge and hawser, double cedar-bottomed copper-fastened long-boat, housed over.
The brigantine was sheathed with composition metal before leaving Massachusetts in 1851, which will be sufficient for two years longer, with the exception of the flat of her bottom. The vessel can be seen on the Patent Slip, on Thursday next, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.
She has two tanks on the quarter deck, is flush decked, with a quarter deck built on the main deck.
She is ceiled and caulked above the main deck forward up to the rail. Her clamps are square fastened, and bolts roughed and clinched. Her bilge pieces are copper bolted. Patent windlass: and every thing finished in the most substantial manner.
She has two of Wood's large patent stoves No. 2, and a galley, one of which is quite new. Sails very fast; is of very light draught of water; and carries a large cargo for tonnage.
Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Macquarie-place.
Sydney, June 21. 10194

FOR SALE.
THE fine schooner HENRY, now lying off Dawes' Battery. This vessel is admirably adapted for the Colonial Trade, only drawing 8 feet 7 inches, with 170 tons of freight on board. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 8415

WANTED to charter.—A vessel of about 200 tons, to load for Melbourne or Adelaide, either at Sydney or Newcastle. Also three or four smaller vessels to load coal at Morpeth for Sydney. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, 567, George-street. 100061

BRIGANTINE SPITFIRE. — All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, to the undersigned, this day, by noon. JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 10352

ALL Accounts against the Dutch Barque Hendrick must be sent in duplicate on or before Friday next, the 24th of this month, to KIRCHNER AND CO., Agents. 10319

SHIP FRANCES FROM LIVERPOOL.
CONSIGNEES are requested to take notice this vessel is discharging at the Bon Accord Wharf, and that the ship is not responsible for cargo left on the wharf. WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Agents. 18385

SHIP SURGE, FOR LONDON.—All accounts against the above vessel must be sent to the Office of the undersigned in duplicate, on or before Thursday, at noon, the 24th instant. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Spring-street. 10343

BRIG GRATIA.—The consignees of goods by the above vessel are requested to pass entries at once for the Circular Quay. Any entries unpassed after this notice will be passed by the Agents, at the risk and expense of the consignees. HOW, WALKER, AND CO., Agents. 10312

SHIP BULGERSTEYN, Captain Moss.—All accounts against the above vessel are required on or before Thursday, the 23rd instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents. 10347

SHIP ADMIRAL TROMP FOR BATAVIA.
ALL claims in accounts against this above vessel must be sent to the office of the undersigned, on or before Thursday, the 23rd instant, at noon. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Spring-street, June 20. 10'69

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT OFFICE.
CONSIGNEES of Gold Dust, or Money, which arrived from the Ovens yesterday, are requested to present their receipts at the Office, and pay for the conveyance, this day, or any subsequent day, in banking hours.
Gold dust or money not taken away within 30 days after arrival in Sydney will be chargeable with a small store rent.
RICHARD GARRETT, Secretary.
22nd June. 1'431

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL—£500,000,
(With power to increase to £1,000,0000.)
LOCAL BOARD:
Thomas Walker, Esq.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Henry Moore, Esq.
MANAGER,
Robert Napier, Esq.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Branch of the Corporation will be opened on 1st of July next, in those premises, in George-street, situated between Jamison-street and the Commissariat Office, for the transaction of the usual Banking business.
CHARLES FALCONER, Inspector.
Sydney, June 21. 10365

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE, to be called QUEEN'S COLLEGE, in permanent alliance with the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
COMMITTEE:
Sir Alfred Stephen Knight, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev. Frederick Wilkinson, M.A | Mr. Robert Johnson |
| George King, B.A. | T. S. Mort |
| Thomas Wilkinson | John Croft |
| Alfred H. Stephen B.A. | T. W. Smith |
| Thomas Druitt | George King |
| Elijah Smith | J. F. Josephson |
| C. D. F. Priddle | Charles Lowe |
| John Milner, B.A. | G. R. Hirst |
| Mr. Thomas Holt, Jun. | W. T. Cape |
| Charles Kemp | M. Metcalfe |
| James Norton | T. W. Smart, M.L.C |
| | James Barker |
| | Richard Johnson |

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS:
Reverend A. H. Stephen, and Mr. Robert Johnson.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barker, James | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Barker, Thomas, M.C. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackett, Edmund T. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Burnett, H. C. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Breillat, Thomas C. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Berry, Alex., M.C. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, Stephen Campbell | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cape, W. T. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, G. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, Alfred | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, Edward, M.C. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Croft, John | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Croft, Thomas | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| C. A. S. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cooper, Daniel, jun. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Druitt, Rev. Thomas | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Dumaresq, Wm., M.C. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Donaldson, James | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickson, David | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Darvall, John Bayley, M.C. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Elyard, Samuel | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ebsworth, J. Edward | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Ebsworth, Frederick | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Ebsworth, O. B. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, George | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Faithfull, W. P. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Holroyd, Arthur Tod, M.C. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Holt, Thomas, jun. | 262 | 10 | 0 |
| Icely, Thomas, M.C. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, Robert | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, W. J. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Josephson, J. P. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, J. W. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, Richard | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, H. W. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Kemp, Charles | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Lowe, Charles | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Lester, C. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mitchell, J. S., (for 1853) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mort, Thomas S. | 525 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Lerie John | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Metcalfe, Michael | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Murnin, M. E. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Milner, Rev. John, B.A. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Nichols, George Robert, M.C. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholson, Sir Charles, M.C. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Newton, Thomas | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Newton, Charles | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Piddington, W. R. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Robey, R. M. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rogers, George John | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, Thomas Whistler | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stack, Rev. William | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Smart, Thomas Ware, M.C. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen, Sir Alfred | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen, Matthew H. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen, Montagu C. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen, Rev. Alfred H. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Thorne, George, J.P. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tooth, Edwin | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Troughton, Rev. John | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Vidal, George, Reverend, M.A. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Weedon, Thomas E. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wilson, Felix | 50 | 0 | 0 |

The Committee earnestly call upon all persons who are favourably disposed to the establishment of Queen's College, and who have not already done so, to notify the amount of their subscriptions with as little delay as possible, at the latest by the 30th of next month (June), so that their names may be included in a second subscription list, which the Committee intend to publish in the first week in July.
The Committee also beg to notify that a meeting of the subscribers will be held at St. James's Grammar School, Phillip-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of finally considering and adopting the prospectus of the proposed College, and to proceed to the election of Fellows, and to take all other necessary steps for commencing the operations of the institution. At this meeting all subscribers up to the day thereof, who have paid the amount due, according to the terms of their subscriptions, will be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy.
Subscriptions are payable either in one sum, or by instalments in one, two, three, or four years, as the parties subscribing may direct.
Subscription Lists will be found at the various Banks, and subscriptions can be paid to any member of the Committee, or to the account of the Treasurers, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Secretaries.
Sydney, 25th May, 1853.
Communications for the Committee are to be addressed "Queen's College Committee, To the care of the Secretaries, 212, Pitt-street, Sydney." 6975

BACHELORS' BALL.
THE Bachelors' Full Dress Ball will take place on Friday Evening next, the 24th June, at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Daniel Egan, Esq.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets not transferable.
By order of the Committee,
P. B. WHITFIELD,
10417 Honorary Secretary.

CAFE RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
521, George-street, corner of Hunter-street.
MEALS READY AT ALL HOURS. Service à la Parisienne. Separate apartments for Family Dinners.
9150 MESSRS. DE MARS AND CO.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET.—Change in the programme. This evening the entertainments will commence with (for the first time) THERESE; or, the Orphan of Geneva. To be followed in rapid succession by daring and brilliant feats of horsemanship. The whole to conclude with the laughable burlesque DONCASTER IN MINIATURE. 10414

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Established 1817.
Incorporated by Legislative Enactment 1850.
Paid up Capital £400,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
Head office, George-street, Sydney.
BRANCHES.
Moreton Bay—W. Richardson, Manager.
Maitland and Newcastle—Alexander Stuart, Manager.
Newcastle—H. W. Oliver, Accountant.
Melbourne J. Badcock, Manager.
Geelong—R. Woodhouse, Manager.
LONDON BOARD.
William Walker, Esq. | Robt. Campbell, Esq.
Robert Tooth, Esq. | D. Larnach, Esq.
AGENCIES.
London—The London Joint Stock Bank, and the Union Bank of London
Glasgow—The Western Bank of Scotland
New York—Duncan Sherman and Co.
South Australia—The South Australian Banking Company
Van Diemen's Land—The Commercial Bank
India and Ceylon—The Oriental Bank
China—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
Manila—Messrs. Russell and Sturgis
Singapore—Messrs. Ker, Rawson, and Co.
Batavia—Messrs. M'Laine, Watson, and Co.
Sourabaya—Messrs. Fraser, Eaton, and Co.
Bahia—Messrs. S. S. Davenport and Co.
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary and Inspector of Colonial Branches. 10371

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER,
Attached to Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266.
A CHAPTER will be held at seven o'clock, this evening, in the Masonic Room, at the Royal Hotel, George-street.
By order of M. E. Z.
WM. MAGUIRE, Pro E.
June 22. 10363

LODGE OF EMERGENCY.
Australian Social Lodge, No. 260.
THE Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, Vine Tavern, This Evening, at seven o'clock.
10420 By order of the W.M.

MAYOR'S BALL.
CLARKE AND ELLIS have now open for inspection a very elegant assortment of fancy ornaments, admirably suited for Ladies who purpose attending the coming Mayor's Ball.
The articles consist of BOUQUET BROOCHES and HOLDERS, ARMLETS, NECKLETTES; BROOCHES of every variety and pattern. A magnificent set of SIDE COMBS and BARDROPS, with real Pearl Sprig attached; also a most superb DIAMOND BROOCH, with seventy-one Brilliants of considerable size; and many other articles that are beautiful in the extreme, and must be seen to be appreciated.
C. and E. solicit an early call at their establishment, being assured that most of the above things will be in quick demand. The stock is now replete with every kind of Jewellery chosen especially to meet the requirements of the present time with regard to CHEAPNESS as far as is compatable with QUALITY.
A very choice assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, the tunes of which are the most popular airs of the day; also FLUTINAS of the best description.
C. and E. have always on hand a selection of Jewellery of their own manufacturing. The operative part of their business, being under their own direction, is executed in the best possible way.
389, GEORGE STREET,
Nearly opposite Royal Hotel. 10387

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
KYTZOR, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer maker to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 304, Pitt-street, two doors from King-street, Sydney, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, &c.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Watch cleaning | 3 | 0 |
| Main spring | 3 | 0 |
| Watch dials | 3 | 6 |
| Watch keys | 0 | 3 |
| Watch hands, per pair | 2 | 0 |

And every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion.
Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the person who brings it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made. 10328

PAPER HANGINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
At the Old Oil and Colour Shop, 326, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.
JAMES BRAY, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., begs most respectfully to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a choice lot of English paper hangings, consisting of some very handsome satin paper, which he can sell cheap; also, a large stock of paints, varnishes, japan, gold size, window glass from 10 x 8 to 40 x 34, dry colours all shades, brushware, consisting of brooms, scrub-stone, shoe and horse brushes, paint brushes, sash tools, marking tools, and lining tools.
Sperm, black, and other oils.
Paints mixed ready for use. 10432

MR. RAHM, the celebrated Zither Player and Singer, has arrived in Sydney. He has had the honour to perform before her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal Family, several times. He was engaged fourteen months at St. James' Theatre, London, by Mr. Mitchel, the lessee. Mr. R. will be happy to enter into any engagement of a public or private character in connexion with his profession of the National Tyrolese Music. As he has heretofore done, he will sing in the National Costume.
The Zither is an instrument entirely new and original in England and Australia. It has twenty-eight strings. It has a tone sweeter than the pianoforte, but of much greater power and compass. Mr. Rahm may be seen at Petty's Hotel, near the Scots' Chapel. 10322

LANGLEY'S LAND AGENCY OFFICE,
316, Pitt-street, Sydney.
FOR SALE, some very excellent Family Residences. Also, Allotments of Land in Sydney and suburbs.
Very eligible Allotment at Balmain, water frontages, &c.; and also in other parts of the colony.
Farms for sale and lease near Sydney and various parts of the country.
The splendid property at Balmain, belonging to Robert Blake, Esq., consisting of Houses, Allotments, Marine and Villa Residences.
Money to lend on mortgage, at a reasonable rate of interest, and in sums as may be required.
10349 C. E. LANGLEY.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, CITY THEATRE, MARKET-STREET.
MESSRS. PETER and WILLIAM DEAN, the Proprietors of the above FURNISHING ESTALISHMENT, have great pleasure in informing the public of Sydney, and its vicinity, that they have now opened their
NEW SHOW ROOMS,
replete with a splendid stock of useful and elegant Furniture, which will be found on inspection far superior to most Furniture offered for sale in this market, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
IN COLONIAL FURNITURE,
every care and attention will be devoted to give novelty of design, elegance in style, and durability in the manufacture; for this purpose the best artizans in the colony have been engaged, and arrangements have been entered into with the best London and Parisian Houses for the transmission of the latest designs.
ENGLISH FURNITURE.
Messrs. P. and W. DEAN are in receipt monthly of consignments of every description of English Furniture, which are manufactured for them to their own order by the best houses in the home market. Unlike a great deal of the furniture which is offered here as English, this will be found to be equal in strength to any colonial made article; and Messrs. P. & W. D. would beg to state that it is their intention, in importing Furniture, to order nothing but a genuine article with which they can give a guarantee for durability.
It is unnecessary to say more than that Messrs. P & W. D. will be able to offer English Furniture at prices less than any other house in the trade, from the fact of importing their goods direct from the manufacturer's hands.
THE BEDDING DEPARTMENT
is replete with Bedsteads of every description and size — Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Pillow Slips, &c.
Parties purchasing their bedsteads here will have the advantage, without further trouble, of obtaining every requisite connected with the same at moderate prices.
A splendid assortment of Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table Cloths, &c., always on hand.
MESSRS. PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN invite all parties to an inspection of their SPLENDID SHOW ROOMS, being the largest and most elegant Furnishing Warehouse in New South Wales.
Messrs. P. and W. DEAN,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
City Theatre, Market-street,
Importers of Cabinet Furniture, &c. 10107

PARIS FLOWERS, Fans, Bouquet Holders, Gloves, Tablets, Ess. Bouquet, Patchouly, Jockey Club, Jasmine, Verbena, Vervine, and a great variety of other fashionable perfumes, at
HAMBURGER AND SONS,
10425 515, New Buildings, George-street.

MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.—To be had at R. M. Pite's, Waterloo House, 101, King-street, a great variety of gold and silver lace, and ornamental trimmings, suitable for the ensuing fancy ball.

SAWN TIMBER AND NEW ZEALAND POTATOES, ex Hargraves.
40 TONS Potatoes, from Derwent seed
350 Pieces Sawn Timber, from half inch to 4 inch, only 5000 feet
Now landing. Apply to
HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.
June 22. 10410

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
The Cargo of the Heather Bell.
2000 BAGS finest Seed Wheat, for sale. Samples on view at 480, George-street.
HENRY FISHER.
June 22. 10409

JUST the thing for the Diggings.—A prime lot of hobnail Boots for sale by JAMES MELLY, Boot Maker, No. 8, Jamison-street. 10326

FOR SALE, one or two tons of Black Sand from the Ovens Gold Fields. Apply by letter to J. B. D., *Herald* Office. 10325

OATS.—14 bags superior quality on Sale, at the Queen's Wharf. Apply to the Wharfinger. 10375

FOR SALE, a first-rate Daguerreotype Apparatus, of French manufacture. Size, half plate; price, £25. Address, E. S., *Herald* Office. 10423

SMALL Steam Engine for Sale.—A small Steam Engine of about two horse power, with boiler complete, at J. OWEN AND SON'S, Ironmongers, Manufacturers, &c., 581, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office, Sydney. 10448

SLACKED LIME, — 2000 bushes Van Diemen's Land Lime, for sale by JOHN MACNAMARA. 1037

TO SHIPMASTERS.—A thoroughly qualified party is desirous of meeting with a Chief or Second Mate's Berth, in any vessel proceeding to the East; has been for many years in a similar capacity in the China and East India trade, and is accustomed to native crews. Apply to L. A., at Mr. A. Binning's (late Oglis') Boarding House, Bridge-street, next door to the Dolphin Hotel. 10372

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE.
BY THE MESSRS. MOORE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at eleven o'clock,
A small invoice of
Jewellery, very superior gold and silver watches
Wearing apparel, guns, pistols, revolvers, &c.
Also,
200 Volumes of new and second-hand books.
Terms, cash. 10448

VALUABLE WORKS.
THE Messrs. MOORE will sell at their auction Rooms, Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday,
A number of LAW BOOKS and miscellaneous publications, comprising Viner's Abridgment, with Notes, 25 vols.; Littleton's Tenures; Coke's Commentary; and 3 vols. Thorne's Arrangement; Blackstone's Commentaries, by Lee and others; Jacob's Law Dictionary; Archbold's Practice, by Chitty; Woodfall's L. and T.; Buller's N. P.; Gifford's English Lawyer; Coke's Reports; Burrow's Ditto; De Lolme; Jurist, &c., &c. Southey's Works; Prout's Rome; Ditto Light and Shade; Harding's Drawing Book; Tyrol; Art Union; Pinelli's Rome; Scrap Book; Gainsborough Figures; 26 Parts of Ryal's Portraits; Ayton's Voyage round Great Britain; Harding's Portfolio; British Artist; Southwell's (folio) Bible, with Notes and Plates; Flavius Josephus, with Plates; Explanations of Psalms; Doddridge's Sermons, &c., &c. Popular Encyclopædia; Goldsmith's History; Shakspeare; London Stage; Spectator; Rambler; Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons; Don Quixote; Peter Pindar; Miscellaneous Magazines, Essays, Poems, and Reviews; Literary Sketch Book; Cooke's Voyages; Cyrus's Travels; American War; Charles I.; Princess Charlotte; Queen Caroline; Earl of Warwick, &c., &c. Terms, cash. 9916

## COUNCIL PAPERS.

### RETIRED ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY, *Governor-General.*

THE Governor-General transmits to the Legislative Council for their consideration the accompanying copy of a communication which has been addressed to his Excellency by their Honors the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court, having reference to the principles upon which they conceive the retiring allowances to the Judges of the Supreme Court should be regulated, in any bill to be passed by the Council for granting to Her Majesty a Civil List in lieu of the provision contained in schedule A annexed to the Act of Parliament 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 59.

Government House, Sydney, 9th June.

(Copy of Communication referred to.)

Supreme Court, 28th April, 1853.

Sir,—We have the honour to solicit the attention of your Excellency to certain provisions in the draft bills now before the Legislative Council for altering the present constitution of *New* South Wales, and granting a Civil List to her Majesty, which intimately affect our position as judges, and the independence of the judicial office. We have not the most distant wish, in thus addressing your Excellency, to intrude on the functions of the Legislature. Our only object is to offer a suggestion, through your Excellency, the effect of which may be to render more effectual that which we conceive was the intention of the Committee by whom the measures in question were recommended, in favour of the present and all future judges of this colony. Before entering on that subject, however, we desire to express the great gratification which we feel at the proposal embodied in one of those measures for altering the tenure on which the judges hold their office.

We are indeed persuaded, that every Judge of the Supreme Court hitherto appointed, though holding office literally at the pleasure of the Sovereign, has evinced practically as much independence as is exhibited by the same functionaries of the parent country. It is nevertheless a source of as much congratulation with ourselves as it can be to the community, that a committee of the Legislative Council, in the discharge of the grave duty intrusted to them, of devising a new Constitution for this great Colony, have thought it important to prevent all possible suspicion of that independence, by placing the judges of the land, in all times coming, in the same exalted and secure position, which the Judges of England have so long occupied. We rejoice to find that the office of a judge is regarded by members of the Australian Legislature in the same light as were those of the English judges by his Majesty King George the Third; who, in recommending to Parliament the consummation of that measure, which is now proposed for enactment here, declared that he looked on the independence and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the Crown.

The Committee of the Council, doubtless considering that the Judges could scarcely be said to enjoy that independence, if labouring under any anxiety respecting their superannuation, have had the liberality to recommend in their favour the same advantage of retiring allowances, "after a certain period of public service," as has by various statutes been conferred on the Judges of England, Ireland, Scotland, and India. The several enactments have been examined by us, and they are noted at the end of this letter; and it will be observed that, in every one of them (those relating to India excepted) the same specified event or period is uniformly fixed,—namely, of permanent infirmity, or a service of fifteen years. Hence the right to a retiring allowance, of which, moreover, the precise amount is ascertained, being secured by law, on the happening of either of these events the English Judges (and equally those of Scotland and Ireland) are not tempted to remain, beyond the period when they can properly discharge their functions, by the hope of obtaining larger annuities; while at the same time, no Judge is compelled, without reference to his state of health, to vacate his seat at any particular age.

Section 4 of the Civil List Bill, however, fixes the amount of all pensions, whether to the Judges or other, according only to rates established by the English Superannuation Act, and leaves the event (of disability or term of service) unascertained, on which the claim to receive that amount shall arise. Such provision, we humbly conceive, on both points, is open to observation, as being, unquestionably, a mode far less calculated to ensure judicial independence than that provided by the British Parliament. For, having regard to the terms of the Superannuation Act, it may be considered that a permission to retire is necessary; and this is a matter of favor from the Executive. The amount of Annuity also may vary; and the Judge's mind will thus be continually subject to anxiety, and his character to the suspicion of solicitation.

As we have already observed, the English, Irish, and Scotch Judges are entitled to certain fixed allowances, respectively, on being disabled by permanent infirmity, or at any time after having served fifteen years. The Judges in India, on the other hand, are entitled to defined pensions, varying with the extent of service. The first of these is seven and the second is ten years,—both of these terms being less, considerably, than the one period limited in the case of the British Judges. But the latter, we have no doubt, will be thought the are preferable system.

We respectfully submit these remarks, on a subject important not less to the Government and community, perhaps, than to ourselves individually and to our successors, to your Excellency's consideration. And should you concur in the views here laid before your Excellency, we solicit the favour of your causing such steps to be taken, for bringing them under the notice of the Legislature, as may, in your Excellency's wisdom, be thought most expedient.

We have, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

His Excellency the Governor-General.

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

India. 6 G. IV, c. 85.—Annuity after seven years' service. Increased annuity after ten years.

Scotland. 48 G. III. c. 145.—Allowance, three-fourths of salary.

Ireland. 40 G. 3. c. 69.—(Irish) Annuity, Chief Justice, £3000; Judges, £2000. By 54 G. III. c. 95, augmented by £800 and £690, (Irish Currency) respectively.

England. 39 G. III, c. 110; 55 G. III, c. 153; 6 G. IV, c. 84.—Allowance, £3500 to (apparently) Chief and Puisne Judges alike; confirmed by 1 W. IV, c. 70. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 83, the retiring annuities of the Judges of Appeal in Chancery are fixed at £3750.

In all the preceding instances, India excepted, the allowance or annuity is demandable on "permanent disability or infirmity, or after fifteen years' service."

### GRATUITY TO MR. HARGRAVES.

Chas. A. Fitz Roy, *Governor-General.*

THE Governor-General transmits to the Legislative Council for their consideration, the accompanying correspondence, having reference to the amount of gratuity proposed to be granted to Mr. Edward Hammond Hargraves, in reward for the services rendered by him as the discoverer of gold in this colony.

2. In obedience to the instructions contained in the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 2nd February last, His Excellency will cause the sum of £5,000 to be placed on the Estimates for this purpose, and submitted to the Council in the usual way.

Government House,
Sydney, 9 June, 1853.

Proceedings of the Executive Council on the 16th August, 1852, respecting the amount of reward to be paid to Mr. Hargraves, as the discoverer of gold in this colony.

His Excellency the Governor-General informs the Council that he has not yet received any reply from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, with respect to the amount of gratuity to be granted to Mr. E. H. Hargraves, in reward for the services rendered by him as the discoverer of gold in this colony,—a point which had been referred for the decision of her Majesty's Government. His Excellency states his intention of again bringing the subject under the attention of the Secretary of State, and requests the advice of the Council as to the amount of gratuity which ought to be awarded to Mr. Hargraves.

2. Upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Council advise that his Excellency the Governor-General should recommend for the sanction of her Majesty's Government the allowance to Mr. Hargraves, of such an amount as, with the sums already advanced to him on this account, will make an entire gratuity of five thousand pounds.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK,
Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
24th August, 1853.

Copy of a despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor Sir C. A. FITZ ROY.

Downing-street, 2nd February, 1853.

Sir,—I have received your despatch, No. 150, of the 6th September, recommending, by the advice of your Executive Council, the issue of a gratuity of £5,000 to Mr. Hargraves for having been the discoverer of gold in New South Wales. With respect to your despatch to my predecessor, of the 4th June, 1851, to which you now refer as having been designed to leave the amount to be decided by her Majesty's Government, and to which you now state that no answer was returned, I have to observe that it was not thought to require any instructions on that point. It is now, however, too late for me to give any sanction for the payment proposed by you, the fund out of which it must be made having been transferred to the local Legislature; but you are authorised to propose a vote in accordance with the minute of the Executive Council; and I also approve of the consequent discontinuance of the appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands hitherto held by Mr. Hargraves.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c.

Copy of a letter from E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq. to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 16th May, 1853.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 53-481, instructing me that you are directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to inform me that the sum of £5,000 will be placed on the estimates to be laid before the Legislative Council, as a gratuity to be granted to me as a reward for the services I have rendered to the country by the discovery of gold therein, and that you are further directed to inform me that this matter was referred to the decision of her Majesty's Government, and that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatch, dated 2nd February last, has intimated that it is now too late for him to give any sanction for the payment proposed, the fund out of which it ought to be paid having been transferred to the local Legislature.

2. With reference to this communication, I would beg to call his Excellency's attention to my letter of date 3rd April, 1851, wherein I ask, in the first instance, the sum of £500, and when the extent and value of my discovery shall have been ascertained, to give me a reward commensurate with the advantages likely to accrue to the Government and the country. His Excellency's reply, dated 15th of the same month, instructed me that I should be liberally rewarded when my discoveries were made known, and that the reward must entirely depend on their nature and value.

3. Without the slightest desire upon my part to cavil with the liberal construction the Government have placed on my services by inserting on the estimates the sum of £5000 as a gratuity for the services I have rendered to the country, I would beg leave most respectfully to call his Excellency's attention to the very different state of things now existing to the then state when that sum was proposed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

4. It will be quite unnecessary for me to call his Excellency's attention to the altered state of the country consequent on the gold discovery or its immediate good effects;—first, the withdrawal of a large number of the colonists from California; secondly, a large voluntary emigration; thirdly, an immense increase in the value of crown lands throughout the colony, and in this very city,—Crown lands that, before the discovery, were worth £6000, are now worth from £16,000 to £20,000; fourthly, the enormous increase in the Custom's Revenue from the increased importations; fifthly, the astounding fact that upwards of £20,000,000 sterling of the precious metal has been exported from this and the sister colony of Victoria—a great fact patent to the whole world; and, lastly, the withdrawal of transportation in every shape from the Australasian colonies: and the great concessions to self-government made to the people of this country by Her Majesty, has been hastened on by the discovery I have been instrumental in the hands of Divine Providence in making, which has also tended to raise the character and independence of the whole of the Australasian colonies; and I do trust that his Excellency will, on further consideration, think me not unworthy of the actual benefit the Crown has derived from one stone's throw of land in this city, and that he will, on mature consideration, place such a sum on the estimates as will, at the rate of interest now current, viz., 5 per cent., secure at least a living for myself and family of five children. The interest of £5000 would yield me £250 per annum, a sum altogether insufficient for the support and education of my children, which now costs me the sum of £350 per annum. And when I contemplate a voyage to my native country, his Excellency will see clearly that I could not in common justice to my children do so with the proposed sum of £5000, and more especially if my appointment is to cease at the end of the year. The ultimatum will be, that I shall be compelled to enter into competition with my fellow-man for the support of myself and children, unless the Government of Victoria should avert that inglorious alternative to a man whose labours had been so signally beneficial to the Government and the country, and whose services had been devoted to the Government amidst no ordinary temptations from capitalists and companies, and whose offers would long ere this have placed him in a superior position to that which he now seeks as a matter of right, and by virtue of a mutual agreement entered into on good faith between myself as a subject, and his Excellency the Governor-General as the representative of her Majesty in this portion of her dominions.

I have, &c.,
E. H. HARGRAVES.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

THE adjourned Meeting of the members of the Church of England, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to consider what would be the most appropriate testimonial to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Sydney, was held on Monday evening, at the St. James' School Room, Castlereagh-street. The meeting was very numerously and respectably attended, a large number of ladies being present.

The chair was taken by the Venerable Archdeacon COWPER, who, having briefly stated the object of the meeting, called on the Secretary to read the report.

At a meeting of members of the Church of England, convened by the Archdeacon on the 30th ultimo, the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting, desiring to commemorate with the entire body of churchmen in this colony, to acknowledge the eminent services of their late Metropolitan to the Church and community, and actuated, as they believe their fellow-churchmen to be throughout the diocese by a profound and abiding sense of his virtues, conceive that some appropriate and enduring memorial should be raised by subscription, in perpetual commemoration of the Bishop; and that the following Committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, to consider the best mode of effecting this object, viz.:—The Revs. F. Wilkinson, H. H. Bobart, R. Forrest, J. C. Grylls, W. H. Walsh; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.; Captain King, R.N.; Messrs. Robert Campbell, M. Metcalfe, Charles Cowper, Charles Kemp, W. T. Cape.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee have now the honour to report that, in accordance with this resolution, they have carefully discussed the various modes which, both at the public meeting and subsequently, have been suggested, of testifying the general regard felt for the late venerated Metropolitan.

The following five objects have been under their consideration:—

1. The foundation of a Scholarship, in one of the English Universities, or in St. Augustine's College, open to all members of the Church of England, for the purpose of educating a candidate for the ministry for the diocese of Sydney.

2. The foundation of a Scholarship, not limited to members of the Church of England, from the King's School to a British University, without special reference to education for the ministry.

3. The completion of the Lantern Tower of the Cathedral of St. Andrew.

4. The endowment of a Mission to the Bush, for the maintenance of one or more clergymen to minister in the more spiritually destitute districts of the far interior.

5. The formation of a fund for destitute widows and orphans of clergymen of the diocese of Sydney.

In making a selection from these several objects, the Committee have been guided in considering—1. What would probably have been most acceptable to the departed Prelate himself. 2. What would be likely most readily to attract the interest and sympathy of the community at large; and 3. What would be most practicable, as well as most enduring and distinctive as a memorial of the departed Bishop.

The foundation of a scholarship seemed open to the objection that the benefit to be conferred by it would be too partial, and even in some cases of a doubtful character; while it was thought that as the Cathedral is already in progress, to anticipate the claims which that work would continue to have upon the members of the Church, would be to deprive the memorial of that special individual character which it is desired to assign to it.

The Committee therefore had to choose between the endowment of a mission to the bush and the formation of a clergy widows, and orphans' fund.

It is well known that the spiritual destitution of the distant pastoral districts of the colony had been frequently represented to the members of the Church of England by the lamented Bishop himself, and an effort was made some years since by the Diocesan society, at his lordship's instance, to raise funds for its relief. These circumstances, as well as the desirableness of setting an example of endowment of this kind, had much weight with the Committee. But as it is also well known that the absence of any adequate provision for destitute widows and orphans of the clergy had been a subject of deep and continual anxiety to the Bishop, and as it is believed that this would present an object easy to be understood, and open to general sympathy, the Committee decided on selecting this object in preference to the other, as on the whole the most suitable and practicable.

The Committee have therefore recommended that a fund be opened, to be called "The Broughton Memorial Fund," of which the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the four senior incumbents of the county of Cumberland, for the time being, shall be trustees, to be by them invested, and the interest thereof to be disposed at their discretion, for the maintenance of destitute widows and orphans of clergymen of the diocese of Sydney, and that contributions to this fund be invited from all classes of the community.

The Committee further recommend that in order to meet the wishes of those members of the Church of England who may desire to have some visible memorial of the first Bishop of and Metropolitan of Australasia, which shall connect his name with the Cathedral begun during his Episcopate, and so long in course of building under his auspices, a second fund be also opened for providing the large eastern window of the Cathedral with painted glass, to be called "The Broughton Window Fund;" and in order that the latter object should not interfere with the greater, the Committee recommend that no individual subscription to the Window Fund should exceed two guineas.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN rose to move the adoption of the report. He regretted that it had fallen to his lot to move this resolution, owing to the indisposition of the gentleman who had undertaken the duty, not because he did not feel deep gratification in forwarding the object of the meeting, but because he had not come prepared to do that justice to the object which he himself desired, and they would expect from him. He should, however, in a few words, endeavour to show that the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the most suitable mean of testifying the respect and veneration in which the memory of the late lamented Bishop was held, were such as ought to meet with the concurrence of all Churchmen throughout the colony. The report stated the reasons of the Committee in recommending the adoption of their recommendations, which, though more especially touching the Churchmen of this diocese, might also meet with general support throughout those colonies over which the late Bishop had presided for some years as metropolitan, and for a still longer time previously as sole Bishop in Australia. Now, the first ground for recommending the establishment of a widow's and orphan's fund, was that it was an object which the departed Bishop himself always had very much at heart, and as they were met for the purpose of deciding upon the best and most appropriate expression of respect and reverence for his memory, they could not do better than carry out an object which would have met with his most cordial approval. (Hear.) It must strike every one that such an object would of necessity be one that every bishop would desire to promote. When the smallness of the salaries of clergymen, and the heavy calls upon them, to which they must and did respond liberally, were considered, it was obvious that they really had in the majority of cases no means of making any provision for those most dear to them after their death. Many years ago a subscription with the same object was begun under the auspices of the late Bishop, but owing to circumstances to which he need not now allude, the object had been frustrated; but this was a proof that the object was one that the Bishop himself had always cherished. The next point to be considered was whether the plan proposed would be generally acceptable to the members of the Church, and he believed and trusted that it would be. It was the more necessary to ensure the cordial assent of the whole body of churchmen, because any thing like failure in the object would tend to injure the memory of the departed, and unless the object were carried out unanimously, it would be deeply to be regretted that any movement had taken place at all. (Hear, hear.) But the Committee feel that in recommending the establishment of a widow's fund, they would meet with the general support of Churchmen. All those who knew how the clergy lived, what means they had of supporting themselves and their families, would doubtless step forward with more than ordinary liberality to subscribe to such an object. Let any man who had a wife consider what pain and anxiety it must be to those clergymen to feel that in all human probability they must leave her destitute—how such a thought must damp their energies and prey upon their spirits, whilst discharging from day to day their important and responsible duties. Was this a position in which they could desire their ministers to continue? The only objection of any force which he had heard urged against this recommendation was that life insurance was open to clergymen as well as to others, and at first sight there might appear to be some force in that objection, particularly as regarded the younger clergy, in whose case life assurance might and ought to be resorted to. But with respect to the majority of the present clergy it was notorious that in their younger days there were no insurance offices in the colony, and they had therefore no means of insuring their lives. No doubt the idea had since occurred to many of them, but upon consideration it was easy to see that they really had not the means of insuring any considerable sum. At the age of 36 or 40 the premium upon life was very large: to ensure £600 or £800 would cost £30 or £40 yearly; and let them just imagine how many of the clergy there were who positively could not devote any such sum to such a purpose. These were the considerations which had induced the committee to recommend the establishment of a widow's fund, and he trusted that they would be supported by the general opinion of the church at large. If they really desired to testify their respect for the memory of the dead, let them manifest their sincerity by taking care that the object was carried out with spirit and constancy, until such a sum was raised as would be worthy of that object and of themselves as Christians, as churchmen, and as gentlemen. It had just been suggested to him that the establishment of this fund need not prevent clergymen from ensuring their lives also; and indeed, supposing that £4000 or £6000 were raised, the interest on that sum would not be very great, and in a few years the number of claims on the fund would of course be very large; but the smallest assistance, the smallest addition to what a clergyman might leave behind him, might make all the difference to his widow between comfort and distress. The committee would be glad to hear anything that might be said in opposition to their views and it was possible that some other plan might be suggested; but let them bear in mind that the principal thing was to act as one man in this matter. (Hear.) After great consideration, it was the opinion of the Committee that the course recommended was the best; and he hoped that if this meeting, which was a large one, and might fairly be taken to represent the Churchmen of the diocese, did adopt that recommendation by a majority, it would be considered binding upon the Church at large, and that nothing like difference or division would be established. (Cheers.)

Mr. KEMP seconded the motion.

Mr. CHARLES LOWE wished to impress upon the meeting the importance of life assurance, and urged that the more effectual way of benefiting widows and orphans of clergymen would be to insure the lives of the latter, and endow each child. He had no wish to move any counter resolution, but he thought it a matter deserving the deep consideration of the meeting whether the proposed fund could not be more profitably employed in some such way as he suggested.

Mr. CAPE objected to the proposed trustees being exclusively Churchmen, and suggested, as a means of securing greater unanimity, that four additional trustees should be appointed, who should be the senior churchwarden of each parish.

The Rev. Mr. WALSH said, the suggestion as to the trustees had emanated from the laymen on the committee.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL enquired whether the fund was intended to apply only to the widows of clergymen of this diocese?

The CHAIRMAN answered in the affirmative.

Mr. DILLON wished to know whether it was to be applied to the widows of clergymen already deceased, or was it only prospective?

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said, that question had not been considered specially. As to the appointment of the trustees, it had been considered best that they should be clergymen, because they were best acquainted with cases, and it would be less painful to widows to state their circumstances to them than to laymen.

Some discussion ensued on the subject of life insurance, when

Mr. FAWCETT pointed out that the chief difficulty would be, that the very persons whose lives it might be most desirable to insure were those who were invalids, and that these lives were generally rejected, so that the object would be frustrated altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAPE then moved an amendment, recommending the appointment of four lay trustees.

Mr. DILLON seconded the amendment, warmly urging the necessity of generating a feeling of co-operation and good fellowship between the laity and the clergy, which was all that the Church of England required to ensure her prosperity.

The CHIEF JUSTICE proposed to modify his resolution in such a way as to embody the suggestions which had been thrown out, leaving the question of life insurance open.

The Rev. L. B. WATSON pointed out that grave inconveniences would arise if the lay trustees were to be the senior churchwardens of the diocese, and suggested that it would be better for the meeting to appoint four gentlemen now, and give them power to supply any vacancy themselves. (Hear, hear.)

After some more conversation the resolution was amended, and the following gentlemen were appointed the four lay trustees: Messrs. Metcalfe, Mr. W. T. Cape, Charles Kemp, and Charles Lowe.

The amended resolution was then put and carried unanimously, Mr. Cape's amendment being withdrawn.

The Honorable the COLONIAL SECRETARY, who appeared evidently labouring under severe indisposition, then came forward, and was received with marked approbation. The following resolution had been placed in his hands, which he should have the honour of proposing to them. He regretted very much his inability, from indisposition, to address them in the manner in which he could have wished, or which was suited to the respect and veneration which he entertained for the late Lord Bishop. He had however determined that nothing should prevent him from attending on that occasion. They were met to express their high and grateful recollections of the piety, the learning, the zeal, benevolence, and disinterestedness of the late Bishop. And of all these high qualities they had abundant proof in the long period of his life which the Bishop spent among them, though they had flourished and borne good fruit long before he came to this country. There were few, if any, in the colony who had had the good fortune more constantly to have the opportunity of watching these eminent traits in the character of the late Bishop Broughton than himself. Of his piety all who had attended on his ministry—all who had witnessed the singleness and the holiness of his life and character, had had signal proof. Of his learning they were assured, not only from his wise and comprehensive exercise of it, while living, but in the lessons he had left behind him to instruct us when he was in the grave. Of his benevolence, he would say, that the late ever to be lamented prelate's ear was open to every tale of distress—that to him the widow and the orphan's plea was never made in vain. But out of a life which was one long series of kindly and pious charities, he might record one case of higher and more extended philanthropy, which ought to endear the recollection of Bishop Broughton in the hearts of colonists of all classes. In the famine of 1838 and 1839, when the pains of hunger approached the dwellings of the poorer classes throughout the community, it was through the actual exertions of Bishop Broughton that the distress so occasioned was in great measure alleviated. It was through his exertions, at his instance, that a public meeting was called to take the subject into consideration. Of that meeting his Lordship was the chairman, and it was to the eloquence, the ability, the impressiveness with which he conducted its proceedings, that were to be attributed the success of the movement. A very large subscription was raised for the relief of the prevailing distress, and it must be remembered that on this occasion the labours of the Bishop were not for those of his own church alone, but for all who needed—let them be of what sect they might. Another instance of his disinterestedness, which would make his character shine as a bright example to all succeeding time, was that when he found the mighty diocese entrusted to his charge growing too large for his supervision, when he found that if continued in its unity as a diocese it would have the shadow of diocesan government but not the reality—with a nobleness of heart and purpose, almost unequalled in the world, he voluntarily offered to surrender one half his income, and placed it in the hands of the minister of the day to induce him to erect Bishoprics in the surrounding colonies, which had since—fortunately in his life time—so happily and successfully been accomplished. He repeated, he believed, this was an act almost unparalleled in the history of the prelacy of the world, and it was one which in the signal blessings and advantages it had conferred upon the colonists they ought to bear in constant and grateful memory. (Hear, hear.) It was his good fortune to be associated with his late Lordship very closely through a long series of years, in other important duties of a secular character. He was his colleague for nearly twenty years in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and he could bear ample testimony to the zeal and wisdom which the Right Reverend Prelate brought to the Councils of his country; and his public speeches were well-known, and were always distinguished by eloquence, clear-sightedness, and that truthfulness of conviction, which is beyond the mere outward shows of oratory. But apart from these, some of the most valuable of the records of the Legislative Council emanated from his Lordship. The series of reports on the subject of emigration were documents of the very highest value, and they were nearly all penned by the Bishop. It was he that first encouraged and required that moral and religious instruction should be given to the emigrants while coming out, and that they should thus be rendered useful and good members of the community when they arrived out. In this way his lordship has rendered invaluable service to the state, as well as to the individuals themselves. He (the Colonial Secretary) unfortunately had to differ with his lordship on some questions, but he always did so with the greatest deference, knowing how greatly superior he was in ability, in intellect, and in learning. He always felt that it was probable he himself was in the wrong, when he differed from so eminent and so learned a man. But whenever he had the misfortune to differ from him, he did so because in his conscience he believed he was right, and he could not disobey his conscience. Knowing his late lordship so well, deeply respecting him while living, and deeply cherishing his venerated memory now, happy was he to move the unanimous meeting [illegible] lasting memorial of his virtues and his piety. This was an object which ought to call forth their liberality, for it was the call of gratitude for high services rendered, and great blessings bestowed. It was an object to which they should give bountifully, for while it was one which materially forwarded all their best sympathies, it was one also dear to the heart of their late Father in God. In giving liberally to this best and most touching memorial of him who was departed from them, they would alike do honour to him that was gone and their own hearts. In the most earnest spirit he commended this memorial to their warmest and most grateful liberality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES COWPER had great pleasure in seconding the motion of his honourable friend the Colonial Secretary, and he must express his great pleasure in seeing that honourable gentleman here on the present occasion, in spite of the very severe indisposition under which he evidently laboured. In spite however, of that indisposition, he could see but little reason for the apology which the honourable gentleman had made for his address, which, he believed every one would allow was a just tribute to the merits and actions of the late Bishop. The hon. gentleman had mentioned some acts of the late Bishop, which he had truly said ought to be held in remembrance, but there were many others which ought not to be passed slightly over; and to one or two of these he would briefly refer. In the performance of his laborious duties the Bishop had had to travel [illegible] physical circumstances in which the Bishop was placed, this was no slight hardship. He believed there was no one individual in the colony who had travelled more than his late Lordship both by land and sea in the work of his ministry. Through the vast interior, where the step of civilized man seldom penetrated, he was accustomed to go, and many a shepherd's hut had afforded him its rude shelter and its rude cheer when on the arduous labours of his mission. Again, the self-denial of his Lordship in voluntarily sacrificing one half of his income had been spoken of; but he believed his Lordship offered to go still further than this, and sacrifice three-fourths of his income if required for the object he had as much at heart. But it was not in the sacrifice of salary alone that the self-denial of the late Lord Bishop was evinced. He had sacrificed what was dearer to him than money in the minds of some men,—high station and power,—when he found that the possession of them encumbered his usefulness to the Church. He resigned his seat both in the Legislative and Executive Councils, feeling that the time required for the deliberation of those bodies was more than he could spare from his sacred duties. Of his private character he had little to add to the eloquent testimony which had been borne to it. Truly had the Colonial Secretary described the piety, learning, zeal, and integrity of their late Bishop; and he did trust that in the memorial they were now about to raise they would remember they were called upon to show their sense and appreciation of those qualities. If there were any slackness in their liberality it would be a dishonour to themselves, and a slight, if such a thing could be, to the memory of him who was gone from them. When they saw the respect that was paid to the departed prelate—when they knew that the proceedings here were being carefully watched by those at home—then indeed might they feel well assured that if they did not do their duty on this occasion, it would be said of them in scorn that they were not worthy of such a man. To show how deeply the character of the late Lord Bishop had impressed itself on the minds of Churchmen at home, he would read an extract from an English newspaper, to which his attention had been called a day or two ago. The writer says,—

[illegible]

Yes! the first Metropolitan of Australasia sleeps in death—but we humbly cherish the Apostolic solace, that he also "sleeps in Jesus."

This was the way in which the late Bishop was spoken of in England, and he did trust that here where the high talents and distinguished virtues so justly eulogized had been so beneficially applied, they would show their grateful remembrance in something more substantial than words. The object to which the fund was to be devoted was one which must excite all their most generous sympathies. It was one which the late Bishop had much at heart, and which also was strongly urged by the late Archdeacon Scott. Several attempts had been made to establish a clergyman's widow and orphan's fund, but they had failed, but now on this solemn occasion he hoped a great effort would be made, and what had been so long wanting would be finally accomplished.

The resolution was then put, and passed unanimously.

Mr. T. W. CAPE moved the following resolution:—

That the following gentlemen be a committee for the purpose of collecting the subscriptions, and appropriating them to their respective objects; namely, the Rev. T. Hassall, the Rev. F. Wilkinson, the Rev. H. H. Bobart, the Rev. W. H. Walsh; Captain King, R.N., Messrs. Robert Campbell, M.L.C., Charles Cowper, M.L.C., Charles Kemp, T. W. Cape, James Barker, J. W. Jaques, and M. Metcalfe.

In moving this resolution, he, Mr. Cape, desired to offer one suggestion, which he trusted would not be lost sight of. There were many land owners in the colony, to whom, whilst the bestowing money might be inconvenient, the giving in aid of the widows and orphans allotments of land would not be felt, although the fund would be considerably enriched by such endowments. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

The ARCHDEACON, in putting the question, expressed his warm approval of the suggestion made by Mr. Cape, and his earnest hope that it would be practically adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Archdeacon left the chair, which was taken by the Chief Justice.

Mr. JAMES BARKER then moved a vote of thanks to the Archdeacon for his promptitude in convening the present and previous meetings.

Mr. M. METCALFE seconded the motion, and in so doing, mentioned one point in respect to the late Lord Bishop, to which he was desirous to call attention. Shortly before his Lordship left Sydney he mentioned incidentally to him (Mr. Metcalfe) that, although he had been twenty-three years in this colony, he was £1500 poorer than when he first left England. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. W. H. WALSH, before the question was put, desired to offer a few words in respect to some observations which had fallen from two gentlemen who had addressed the meeting that evening. The Colonial Secretary had stated that on certain points he had differed with their late lamented Father in God. It must of necessity occur that men entertain opposite opinions; but he (Mr. Walsh) fervently hoped that, however opinions might clash, there was no reason why differences of heart should exist. (Hear, hear.) On such an occasion as the present it was to be sincerely hoped that no one would carry from that meeting any feeling but that of comfort and satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) It was no time to differ when the frightful spiritual necessities of the people were under consideration. Let all, then, cordially unite in a true spirit of Christian love, as they contemplated with reverence and regret the scarcely closed grave of their Bishop. Another remark had fallen which he had heard with pain. A suspicion had been uttered as to the trustees having, in the first instance, been nominated from the clerical body only; and it appeared to be thought that the clergy desired to arrogate to themselves a distinct place apart from the laity. But did facts warrant this? In every parish were not the clergy most assiduous in entreating and admonishing the laity to co-operate with them in administering to the wants of their flocks? (Hear, hear.) Did they not say—Come and act with us; be our fellow workers; do not let us labour alone? He (Mr. Walsh) therefore entreated the meeting not to separate with one unkind or mistaken feeling existing, but to believe that the clergy were one and all as desirous to extend the true spirit of Christian kindness as had always been the venerable man whose picture was then before them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DILLON, in explanation, begged most distinctly to be understood as never having for one moment suggested that the slightest difference existed between the clergy and the laity. Such an impression had never occurred to him; on the contrary, he was fully assured that in every parish the most kind and affectionate feelings existed between the clergy and their flocks. (Cheers.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to say that the only points to which he had alluded as differing from his Lordship were political and not religious points. (Hear.)

Mr. T. W. CAPE also desired to offer a few remarks in explanation. He had suggested no such difference between the clergy and the laity as had been intimated by the rev. gentleman whose angry remark he was grieved at.

The Rev. W. H. WALSH most earnestly denied that he had spoken in anger. If it were thought that he had so spoken he would recal every word. He would only assure both Mr. Cape and Mr. Dillon that the omission of the names of laymen arose from the lay members of the committee themselves. (Hear.) He again begged to assure the meeting that he had not spoken one word in anger; all that he desired earnestly to express was his wish that no feelings of difference or dissension might be taken away, but that all should part in the true spirit of brotherly kindness. (Cheers.)

The CHIEF JUSTICE then said that feeling assured that the vote of thanks to the Archdeacon would be carried by acclamation, he would not go through the form of putting it to the meeting. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the discussion which had arisen, His Honor expressed his belief that it would be productive of much good. (Hear.) It had given opportunity for the disclaiming differences, and he firmly hoped that it would put an end to any misunderstanding which might hitherto have existed. (Loud cheers.) His Honor then, amidst the warmest demonstrations of applause, rendered to the Archdeacon the thanks of the meeting.

The ARCHDEACON, in expressing his affectionate recognition of the kindness manifested to him by all around, added his regret that much suffering during the evening had prevented him from offering some remarks which he had contemplated. One observation he would, however, make. For twenty-three years the late lamented Bishop and himself had been closely connected in ecclesiastical affairs; they knew each other's views thoroughly; and during that long period an unkind word had never passed between them. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then broke up.

### THE TURON.

*(From the Bathurst Free Press.)*

In my last communication I mentioned how prosperously things were going at the Turon—that many of the diggers were making their 10 and 20 ozs. per day—that races had been cut—pumps and tools repaired, and that every preparation was being made for the working of the bed of the river. Consequent on the prosperity of the diggers, was the prosperity of Sofala. The increase of population and the large quantity of gold obtained caused an increase of business. Many of the storekeepers had despatched large and seemingly extravagant orders to their agents in Sydney, and others were considering the propriety of enlarging their establishments. But it is for man to propose, and for God to dispose. On Friday evening a dense mass of black clouds appeared to the south-east, and shortly afterwards a heavy wind arose, which continued throughout the night and most of the following day. Immediately the wind abated, the rain commenced and continued without intermission until Sunday evening—at intervals descending in perfect torrents. Heavy showers fell during the night, when the morn of Monday dawned the Turon, devoted Turon, presented the appearance of a large navigable river. Pumps, cradles, buckets, and tubs were seen floating down in rapid succession, and their owners beheld them (with mournful countenances) hurried to destruction by the merciless torrent. The river bed which last week was thickly strewed with fortunate gold diggers, who imagined their fortunes would shortly be made, is now covered with a roaring stream, the sound of which is not unlike the ocean surf on a rocky beach. The rain continued the whole of Monday, and most of Tuesday, and even now the atmosphere is very threatening. Had the flood come a month earlier, the Turon would have been totally deserted. But no doubt can now exist as to the richness of the bed claims. Within the last three weeks, from £3000 to £4000 worth of gold has been taken out of the river bed. Now many of the fortunate ones will be satisfied if they earn sufficient to defray their expenses, whilst waiting to finish their claims. Many have resorted to the dry diggings at the back of Sofala, and those who have reached the "washing stuff," are making 10ozs per day, which will pay them very good wages.

Now that the flood has rendered everything dull, and business at a stand still, time is afforded us for taking a retrospect of the last five months, and allow me to ask who is there amongst us that can review the late conduct of our Legislature without feelings of disgust? At the very time the river claims were workable—those claims to work which many of the diggers had experienced trials and privations of no ordinary character, passing the severe ordeal of a winter, one of the most inclement ever witnessed in the colony—I say when these claims were workable, a measure was brought forward by the Legislature demanding a license from every resident on a gold field. What! said many of the diggers on receipt of the intelligence, can it be true that the Legislature are so regardless of the interests of the country that they aim at the abandonment of our gold fields? Is that petition which we presented to them in October, 1851, protesting against the 30s. license totally disregarded? No! this cannot be. The Legislature that ranks first among colonial legislatures, composed of an enlightened body of Englishmen can never commit such a blunder. The *Empire* of the 25th December, however, reveals the fact that not only was their petition totally disregarded, but that the license fee was to be levied upon all residents above the age of 14 years. Fines, imprisonment, confiscation of property, were to be the penalties inflicted on those who were unable or refused to submit to the provisions of the Act. The embryo beef and mutton lords were afraid that their sheep and cattle would be deserted for the gold fields, to prevent which, however, they enacted laws "which would disgrace the intelligence of a few British schoolboys," without consulting the interests of the [illegible] without examining a single [illegible] they brought forward a "Bill for the [illegible] tion of the Gold Fields," which passed, and constituted the law [illegible] vernment of an important section [illegible] munity, in the course of three [illegible] When the obnoxious provisions of [illegible] came known, and a spirit of [illegible] evinced by the miners, a [illegible] forsooth was despatched to the [illegible] due the miners, and force them [illegible] these stringent laws. Bands of [illegible] were daily marched to the Commissioners' [illegible] tonment, and there dealt with according to the provisions of the [illegible] Many of them—men of [illegible] education were driven in [illegible] the Sabbath day, to Bathurst gaol. [illegible] has been the result of all this? The [illegible] of this promising district, have been deserted. The Californians—men of experience in gold digging, and [illegible] example we should have desired [illegible] have been driven from us by a [illegible] tax, and our own countrymen have [illegible] the place; not because there was [illegible] gold—not because they imagined [illegible] were worked out—but because the British spirit forbade them to submit to [illegible] lations of so arbitrary and tyrannical [illegible] Five months of the most favourable [illegible] for the working of the [illegible] passed over, [illegible]

[illegible] by about the same [illegible] police, to the Commissioners' [illegible] enquiring, I found that they [illegible] at Green [illegible] Flat, about [illegible] Sofala, [illegible] found without [illegible] proclaimed gold field without [illegible] were each fined [illegible] compelled [illegible] a license, or in default to be committed for one month. Seven of them paid [illegible] of fine, obtained a license, and were [illegible] but the five unfortunates who were [illegible] pay, were marched to the watch-house [illegible] friends however, have since obtained [illegible] release. Now I cannot but view this [illegible] one of great hardship. We have two [illegible] sioners and a number of subordinates [illegible] paid by the public, whose servants [illegible] for the collection of the license; and [illegible] they are also furnished with horses [illegible] public expense, to assist them in the [illegible] of their duty. And they certainly [illegible] very busily employed, when they [illegible] devote a day in visiting Green [illegible] Flat to collect licenses. Many [illegible] who would take out a license if a [illegible] missioner would name a day when [illegible] come for that purpose. But [illegible] naturally feel a repugnance to [illegible] miles to pay thirty shillings. I [illegible] that this is the last month we shall [illegible] these disgusting scenes—scenes which [illegible] to say, a few at Sofala take a pl[illegible] beholding.

The influenza is very prevalent [illegible] three or four cases have terminated [illegible]

Sofala, June 16th, 1853.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE POLICY OF THE GOLD REGULATION BILL EXPO[illegible]

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—It appears to be [illegible] established that the policy we have adopted for the regulation of our gold [illegible] entirely erroneous.

Experience of the working of this [illegible] shown the utter futility of all attempts [illegible] a revenue by means of the imposi[illegible] license fee—a system of filling the coffers [illegible] State as unjust in its operation as [illegible] destructive of the best interests of the [illegible] Experience has also demonstrated the [illegible] the principles enunciated by those [illegible] men who took an early part in the [illegible] against the Gold Fields Regulation Bill [illegible]

The great error committed by the [illegible] that Bill was their looking upon the [illegible] gold digging in a different light [illegible] other industrial pursuit in the country [illegible] these monstrous propositions which [illegible] emanated from the Legislative Council [illegible] as the attempt, some years ago, to [illegible] Usury Bill, and the one by means [illegible] laws for the regulation of the [illegible] to control the freedom of banking [illegible] as well as some other measures [illegible] variance with the fixed principles of [illegible] science, may be traced to errors of [illegible] sion as regards money and a paper [illegible]

In this case, had honorable members taken the trouble to make themselves [illegible] quainted with the very rudiments [illegible] the disastrous consequences which [illegible] crued to the material interest of [illegible] might have been avoided. [illegible] even adopted the maxim of [illegible] *faire,*" the discovery [illegible] doubt have been [illegible] perhaps with the exception of a few [illegible] gulations, the laws already in [illegible] the protection of life and property [illegible] interests of the Crown in the [illegible] would have been found quite [illegible] the emergency of the gold discovery.

For what, Gentlemen, denuded [illegible] verbiage of elaborate theorists who [illegible] the public the benefit of their views [illegible] question, are the plain facts of the [illegible] A new industrial pursuit has been [illegible] rated—another raw product in addition [illegible] previous staples of the colony has been [illegible] vered to exist in the Crown lands.

The first duty of the State, as the [illegible] commonwealth, is obvious;—to [illegible] most of this new source of wealth [illegible] lic benefit, and in dispassionately [illegible] this question with a sincere view [illegible] truth, we are never to lose sight [illegible] that this state, the entire body of the [illegible] is the sole proprietor of the lands [illegible] golden treasures. [illegible]

[illegible] production of wealth, such as Italy [illegible] other fertile and beautiful countries [illegible] world, may remain poverty-stricken [illegible] rance and sloth of its people; while [illegible] a country with great natural [illegible] such as some of the New England [illegible] North America may, notwithstanding [illegible] sterility of its soil and the [illegible] its climate, accumulate riches [illegible] by the innate industry of its inhabitants [illegible] in this instance, I assume,—and [illegible] the case in this colony,—not only [illegible] tural riches of the soil unprecedented [illegible] dant, but the people are of that [illegible] energy, enterprise, and industry [illegible] duction of wealth have ever been [illegible] sequently it becomes patent, and [illegible] science indicates with unerring [illegible] legislation which fetters the free [illegible] wealth, whether it be in the [illegible] dust, wool, or the manufacture of [illegible] for clothing, which attempts to [illegible]

choice of men as to the particular pursuits in which they should embark their capital and labour, is suicidal to the moral as well as the material interests of the country.

Now, Gentlemen, this is just what this stupid Gold Act has attempted to do. But it has done worse: it has attempted to coerce and treat as *outside barbarians*, without the pale of the common law, a large and important class of the community—a class of men engaged in the production of that which is now notoriously the paramount staple of the country—in juxta-position with which all the other staple sinks into comparative insignificance. But when arguments to this effect, which are merely the bare truth, have been used, it has been the fashion of late for gentlemen who hold different views on this gold question, and whose political opinions are of a peculiar cast, to meet their arguments, by the free use of the terms *democrats, red republicans, diggers' friends*, as if the question was to be got rid of by this mere calling of names.

Without assuming any particular attachment for the gold diggers, on the part of those gentlemen who took an interest in the proceedings against the Gold Bill, the question may be fairly put—Did there not exist a sufficient pretext for their zeal for its repeal in that vulgar principle of humanity, the protection of their own interests? It is true this view of the question would show that these gentlemen had taken a very selfish course indeed. Could it not be demonstrated that their interests, and those of the public, were in every respect identical?—and it is much easier to trace this zeal, on their part, to a feeling of general patriotism, than to the abstract sentiment of platonic affection for the diggers, or the love of any political dogmas, such as democracy, or red republicanism. The truth of the matter was, the commercial interests of the colony, which I consider to be identical in all respects with every other interest, were beginning to feel the evil effects of the working of this Gold Act;—and had not a timely movement been got up to counteract the mischief, the result, disastrous though it may have been, might have been aggravated tenfold. Instead of the miners having been only partially ruined—the colony partially depopulated; complete destruction, complete depopulation, so to speak, might have been the inevitable consequence.

The imposition of a license fee of 30s. per month on the gold digger is inimical to the best industry of the country, because it is a tax upon its industry; it is also a piece of class legislation, because it singles out a particular industrial pursuit for taxation.

This allegation, that the license fee is a tax on the digger, is proved, because it has been shown in innumerable instances that it has discouraged men from digging for gold. I am willing in this paper, as I myself claim exemption from all personal motives and feelings, to give the authors of this measure credit for the best intentions; hence, I assume the intention of the law to be that the license fee is merely an equivalent similar to rent, which the digger is to pay for the privilege of being allowed to live and dig gold on the Crown Lands; but how can it be similar to a rent charge, when there is no *quid pro quo* in the bargain—when it has been figured at a rate which notoriously serves to discourage the pursuit. Rent is not intended to discourage, neither does it, the location of lands; consequently it must be a tax, and an oppressive tax too, if such be the result.

The license fee which the squatter is charged for the use of the Crown Lands was never intended to discourage (nor does it) the breeding of sheep, but it was figured at that sum which was considered a fair value for the use of the lands, without interfering with the full development of pastoral pursuits. Increase this license fee to an extent so as to drive the capital invested into other channels, and it becomes a special and oppressive tax on the production of wool—and this is exactly the operation of our present gold laws.

But admitting that the gold digger should pay the State for being allowed to dig gold from its lands,—this tax on him is also unjust, because it is impracticable, from all the evidence which has been educed on the subject,—its operation is partial—it cannot be collected with certainty; the honest man pays—the dishonest man evades payment; it is a bad law, because it cannot be enforced. In theory it may seem good; in the abstract it may appear just; but political philosophy teaches us that laws are to be made for man in his present imperfect state, not for man in a condition of ideal perfection. Such a law as this might possibly have been obeyed by the citizens of Plato's republic, or Sir Thomas More's Utopia,—but members of Council ought really to bear in mind that they are legislating for the people of Botany Bay, in this sublunary world. Hence a law which is not in harmony with the genius of a free people—which they will not carry into effect—which has a tendency to make a large number of the community law-breakers—must be a very demoralizing and bad law. Laws imposing high import duties on articles of commerce, which encourage smuggling, are of this sort.

Therefore, though we may admit the justice of the principle—that the digger should pay a proper equivalent to the State for the use of the crown lands—we find that its impartial collection in the shape of a license fee is impracticable: consequently we are to draw this conclusion—that it is not to this mode that the State, or proprietor of the public lands, can look for any benefit from the gold discovery.

But, it may be said, the diggers must be taxed for the purpose of maintaining a police force at the mines; but this is also a gross injustice, because the diggers are just as much entitled to police protection as the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and they are entitled to such protection without being called upon to contribute specially for this purpose: a strange and novel proposition this—that the inhabitants of the colony are to have their lives and properties protected at the expense of the general revenue, with the exception of that most important class, the mining population, who are to contribute, over and above the other taxes paid by them, specially for this purpose. This license fee has been for some purpose or other ingeniously associated with the charge for the maintenance of the police at the diggings. They have no relation whatever that I can discover.

With regard to the foolish and narrow minded policy of imposing a double license fee on foreigners, enough has been already said; and as it has, I understand, been given up, I have no desire to renew any discussion on its merits. I believe that it admits of no argument in its favour. It is simply ridiculous—because it cannot be enforced; but, even if it could, no one would envy the originator of such an idea: we could imagine an old Tory noble bringing such a scheme before the Senate of Venice, during the early period of the middle ages: but cannot reconcile such a project of law with the opinions of an educated citizen of the British Empire in our own times.

We come now to those clauses of the Bill, which encumber the vocation of a miner with so many vexatious conditions. Of those conditions, the following may be noted. Every man at the diggings is assumed to be a runaway servant from his master unless he can produce his discharge; every man is assumed to be an unlicensed digger, to be illegally at large, so to speak, on those proclaimed districts of the public lands, who cannot at once, on the spot, produce his license certificate, and he is liable to sudden and immediate arrest, with perhaps rather rough handling, at the hands of a not over scrupulous constabulary. How was it possible that a community of Englishmen would tolerate such regulations?

These clauses were no doubt introduced, and I understand this has been admitted by the authors, for the purpose of making the pursuit of gold digging as uninviting as possible, and by this means to drive the working population back to the service of the graziers, which they had deserted.

A policy more calculated to defeat its own object than this could not possibly have been adopted; for what has been the result? Instead of the diggers having been driven from our mines into the service of the squatters, they have been disgusted with the petty tyranny of such un-English laws, and the inaction of our legislators in passing them, deserted the colony in large numbers for the mines of the sister province.

In these clauses not only has the maxim of the common law—"*That every man is assumed to be innocent until his guilt be proved*"—been violated, but a fixed principle of political economy has at the same time been infringed. A foolish attempt has been made to dictate, by legislative enactment, the channels through which capital and labour are to flow. Now, the squatters may in this instance with truth call out "save us from *our friends*." For, had their friends in the Legislature only adopted the very opposite policy with regard to the gold fields, to what they have done—the squatters in this colony, it is fair to infer, would not be suffering as they are now, from the scarcity and dearness of labour. Had any honorable member visited the squattages which lie within 50 or 60 miles around Mount Alexander or the Bendigo, he would have heard few complaints of want of shepherds there—disgusted gold diggers and men in need of relaxation from the arduous toil of gold-seeking have always been in abundance in the neighbourhood of the mines, and the result in Victoria has been that, within a certain compass round these mines, shepherds have been easily procured at comparatively low wages. I speak from personal observation in these localities. As a general rule, the greater the masses congregated at the mines—the greater the number of disgusted diggers. The nearer the mines, the greater the facility for procuring men, willing to enter the service of the squatters. But the result of our policy has been to depopulate our mines—to drive the miners from the colony; consequently it has been to cause wages to rise, and to increase the scarcity of labourers, agricultural and pastoral, all over the colony.

I will close the argument on this part of the subject with the following illustration:—It is just possible that the county of Cornwall, before its copper mines were opened up, was exclusively a corn growing county—but mining suddenly became very profitable, absorbing much capital, and much of the labour engaged in the cultivation of the soil, by the superior attraction of higher wages: the farmers, no doubt, in those days, finding the agriculture of the county falling into decay from the scarcity and enhanced price of labour—petitioned the king either to shut up the odious copper mines altogether, or to promulgate a code of laws for the regulation of mining, which from their nature might discourage and embarrass the pursuit. Such a petition would sound strange in the parliamentary ear of our times. The result of this policy has been the defeat of the object it proposed to effect. I do not maintain that the Government should specially interfere to encourage gold digging or any other industrial interest whatever; but what I do maintain is this—that, if Government or the Legislature are to take upon themselves any unusual functions, such as to interfere with the natural course of industry, with the free and unfettered production of any description of wealth, they ought certainly not to do so to the discouragement of such.

I feel confident that the best policy to adopt will be, not to take any direct measures for the encouragement of gold digging; and if the object be to found within the times of men now living a great and powerful Australian nation, which shall be a monument to future ages of the grandeur of Great Britain and her institutions, we should throw open our mines, and invite the whole world to come and participate in their treasures. No legislation that I am aware of is necessary—at least in the direction already taken by the Legislative Council.

Have we not ancient laws for the protection of life and property, and cannot these laws be administered at the diggings as well as in other districts of the colony? The province of the State is here pretty simple—to appoint energetic and able magistrates, to organize an efficient police force for the various diggings. Assizes of the superior Courts should likewise be held periodically in the vicinity of those mines which have attracted a considerable number of miners. These necessary institutions for the protection of the social fabric in a civilized community are not to be erected conditional with the payment of any special tax on the people of these localities—unless through the municipal institutions of local self-government which we have not as yet adopted in this colony. They are entitled by the Constitution to this protection irrespective of the payment of any license fee or special impost whatever.

With respect to the various nostrums which have emanated from the currency doctors and other *Wise Men of the East* of the colony for raising a special revenue from the article—Gold, by means of a mint or export duty, no practicable proposition has as yet been put forward. The difficulties attending raising a revenue by these modes appear to be insuperable, and even if there were any one case wherein the possibility of the State filling its Exchequer by either of these schemes were demonstrated, I fear that it would be found to be so utterly at variance with the fundamental principles of true economy—that it would no doubt have a tendency to retard the free and onward development of our resources.

Mr. Gideon Lang has, it appears, at your request, favoured the public with his views on the subject in a series of letters, which have appeared in your columns. But I must confess, with much respect for the gravity of such an authority—that the entire gist of the argument used by Mr. Lang appears to point to the expediency of retaining most of the clauses of the Gold Act—which in his judgment are good, just, and necessary, &c. In fact, he adopts in full the principle of the necessity of making a particular code of laws for the government of the mining population, and that any infringement of this code should be dealt with summarily by firing of tents and tenements,—rapine, and all those prompt and violent modes of action usually adopted by a brutal and irresponsible constabulary. The constabulary are only to stop short of actual slaughter in the execution of the powers vested in them: in short, a kind of "*Jedburgh Justice*," is recommended to be established, for the coercion of the unhappy diggers who may violate, perhaps unwittingly, some of the clauses of this Bill.

Now, Gentlemen, it would be as well, instead of entering into a discussion with Mr. Lang on the justice of his views for the regulation of the gold fields, to remind him that the days have passed for the introduction into our polity of a Draconic code of laws. The principles of government enunciated by Draco I do not here propose to refute. They may have or they may not have been suited for the times of that sage philosopher; all I have to say, is this, they are not suited for New South Wales in our day. I am sure no argument is required to establish this allegation; such laws, the violation of which is to be summarily punished by fine and seizure of person and chattels, are contrary to the genius and sentiment of our people. This mode of dealing with Englishmen, is simply absurd, because it is impossible. Furthermore, Mr. Lang holds that we must retain the present policy until new principles be evolved by which we may regulate our gold fields.

Now, I just put this to you—what can there be in the simple opening up of a fresh field for the industry of the colonists, that we should look to this source for the evolution of new principles for the government of mankind?

It is just possible (I do not deny the possibility), that the digging for gold at the Turon and at Tambaroora, may lead to some new and startling discovery in ethics; yet it is difficult for an humble *a priori* reasoner to realize the possibility of the relation. It is just possible that pigeons may yet be bred which will give forth milk for the use of man, but as yet we have no data for coming to such a strange conclusion.

Before parting with this subject, a few words on the line of conduct pursued by some of the authors of this measure may not be out of place. It would be very amusing were it not destructive of the moral interests of our adopted country, to contemplate the laxity and ease with which some honourable members wear their political opinions. General principles of political philosophy, the truth of which is universally admitted, and the application of which to the government of man has contributed so much to his happiness, and to the extension of civilization, have been thrown overboard in the most facile manner. In a Legislative Council, a large portion of which is composed of gentlemen of the legal profession, a maxim of the common law, on which is based our most sacred rights and liberties, has been ignored with the greatest temerity and want of delicacy. A code of regulations has been inaugurated, more suited to the exigencies of a penal settlement than to the respectable and well educated body of men employed in mining pursuits; at the same time the pliancy and indifference to individualism on the part of honorable members has been enormous. Political principles have been assumed, cast off, and assumed again with the same ease and readiness that one puts on and casts off his loose garment. Few explanations have as yet been offered, and the only gentleman who has met the question manfully, and has attempted to defend the line he took, has been Mr. Wentworth; whilst other gentlemen have turned round and attempted, or now attempt to convince the public, that they had nothing to do with the passing of this Bill, and now turn round on their previous solemn and deliberate convictions. It is no reply to these accusations to plead that honorable members have seen the error of their ways, and are now about to turn round and adopt the very opposite course, at the dictation of the press and the people. This facile mode of dealing with fixed principles in politics is not to be tolerated. Legislators should be of better stuff. They are not to be the mere vulgar mouth-pieces of their constituents, blown to and fro—hither and thither by every light air of the popular breath. Had a similar case happened in England, these gentlemen would have resigned their seats—they would have forfeited the confidence of their constituents and the country. In the name of public virtue, the same ought to occur here.

These gentlemen would authorise the king to levy ship money, but the people kick against such an enormity. They recant this constitutional heresy, and on their bended knees ask the people to restore unto them their confidence. Heroism is defunct in these utilitarian times; martyrdom is at a discount. The mantle of Strafford has fallen not entire on the shoulders of our senators; his dauntless spirit has passed away. The disposition to introduce the principle of "*thorough*" into the laws may be here, but the indomitable courage of its martyr is not to be found.

I remain Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. BOGUE.
Glebe, June 18.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—May I request the favor of that publicity which your valuable columns can so well afford, in exposing to the light of day, one of the most *cruel, heartless*, and *shameful* transactions that has, perhaps, ever taken place, or at least, is on record. At this moment when the various peoples of the earth are rushing to these shores, not in ones or twos, but in thousands, aye, in hundreds of thousands; at such a moment, I say it is the duty of every man who feels and acknowledges the responsibilities he owes to society, to place it on its guard against any improper conduct, rascality, or villany, in connection with the ships or shipping destined to this land, that may come to his knowledge, or with which he may be acquainted; and I am now about to act on this conviction.

The Frances was advertised in the newspapers and in her cards as one of the Fox or "Liverpool line of Australian packets;" she was stated to be a "fine fast-sailing East Indiaman, of 900 tons burthen," to "have been new coppered for the present voyage," and "(to) will take a limited number of cabin passengers only."

Now, having confidence in the reputed good name of this line of packets, and in the honour and fair dealings of Mr. Henry Fox, of King-street, Liverpool, under whose auspices she was advertised, many parties took their passages without making much enquiry about the ship, and some even without going over her until they were prepared to take their departure. And one or two of those parties who did look over her were subsequently greatly surprised to find that the cabin arrangements had been very much altered for the worse, as regards comfort and accommodation, *after* they had engaged their passages, and without their being in any way made acquainted that any alteration was to take place. Let us now see what were the consequences of this misplaced confidence. This fine fast-sailing East Indiaman, of 900 tons burthen, proved to be a slow sailer; 413 tons burthen per register—and most hopelessly and irremediably leaky at the very moment she left the dock, of which fact the owners and other parties connected with her could not have been ignorant. Let the sequel speak. During the first few days there was little fault to be found with the provisionment: everything seemed tolerably good and abundant, and the first unpleasant surprise we met with (in respect of food) was the third or fourth day after leaving, to find an inferior description of *brown* actually substituted for the *white* bread we had previously had, and of course expected. Captain Power was spoken to on the subject. He said he was very sorry, acknowledged that the bread certainly was not the thing, or what he would have wished; and that he could only suppose a mistake had occured, and *brown* been sent on board in place of *white* biscuit. This was all the satisfaction we got for being dieted on the commonest brown biscuits, inferior, if anything, to that which the sailors received in the forecastle: and this, notwithstanding there were several casks of white bread in the ship, but which Captain Power declared to be "ship stores," for the consumption of himself and his officers on the voyage home, and not for the use of the passengers. There were besides some other points in connection with the provisionment and accommodation, of which the passengers all very justly complained, but which it would occupy too much of your valuable space to enter into minutely. Whilst, as a pleasing addition to our discomforts, the one and only steward we had, turned out to be much addicted to inebriety; and through his negligence and carelessness we were subjected to much discomfort and inconvenience.

But these minor difficulties, though in themselves sufficiently vexatious and annoying, became completely swallowed up and forgotten in the monster grievance of finding we had been sent to sea, on probably a four months' voyage, in a leaky ship; in fact, in one of the most *dangerously, rotten*, and *thoroughly leaky* old hulks uncondemned. Nor were our feelings much soothed when we subsequently learnt that this could not have been done in ignorance of the very unsafe condition she was in; and in fact, that every means had been employed in order to get her away before it was discovered and exposed, and which the extraordinary hurry used in sending her to sea, together with the lumbered and confused state she was in at the time, seemed amply to confirm. And here, permit me to put the query—how, or by what means the authorities in England, who examined and passed the ship, were *blinded*, or rendered insensible to the dangerously defective condition she was in at the period of their survey? And is this neglect or remissness, or whatever name may be applied to conduct that has been instrumental in seriously endangering forty lives—blameless?

During our first night out (Thursday, 10th February) the pumps scarcely ceased to be in constant operation, although we were running out of St. George's Channel with a fair wind, blowing, it is true, somewhat fresh. And we subsequently learnt from the second officer that he himself was much startled and surprised to find on sounding five feet and a half of water in the well, which he immediately reported to the captain, who ordered all hands to the pumps, and that it took nine hours continuous pumping to clear her of water. Indeed, the incessant and unintermitting going to the pumps so much alarmed the passengers that on Saturday, the 12th of February, being the third day at sea, a written communication, signed by all of us, was made to Captain Power, stating that as "the ship is (was) in such a leaky state as to render it dangerous to proceed further on the voyage;" we earnestly requested him "either to return to Liverpool, or put into the nearest port," remembering that he was "responsible for the lives and property committed to your (his) charge." To this request Captain Power only replied verbally, saying there was no danger! but that if there were, he would at once take proper steps for the safety of the vessel without any solicitation on the part of the passengers. Now, sir, I leave it to any impartial mind to decide whether under the circumstances stated, there was or was not danger to be apprehended in continuing the voyage. Nor were the passengers the only parties alarmed; for I have since been told by the second officer, as well as some of the men, that about the same time, twice were the men aft, stating their opinion to Captain Power that the ship was unsafe and unseaworthy, and entreating him to put into some port, which he refused to do, saying, on one of those occasions—"She shall sink under my feet first, and we'll all go down together; there's nothing for it but to pump." Fortunately for us both wind and weather were very favourable; and indeed we all feel devoutly thankful to the Almighty Ruler of all things for the singularly, and I believe almost unprecedented favourable weather we met with during the whole passage, and to which to a considerable extent our safe arrival at these shores, after a voyage which, for continuous danger, for alternations of hopes and fears, and a manifestation of the hand of Providence—of God, I believe to be unparalleled, and which, to my mind, render that safe arrival little short of a modern miracle. For had we, in rounding the Cape, experienced the heavy weather which at this season was to be expected, it was the opinion of most persons on board that the ship could not have lived any length of time. But Fortune favoured us; the winds were propitious, and we rounded in safety. In fact, such was the state of the ship that she was only *kept afloat by pumping*. When the weather was rough the pumps never ceased to go,—the men became quite worn out; and many of the passengers went voluntarily to the pumps with the view of affording them some relief and assistance. And I think it is due to them to say we all feel that, under God, we owe our safe arrival in a great measure to their ceaseless, untiring, and energetic exertions.

From day to day different circumstances came to our knowledge calculated both to alarm and, if proof were wanting, to convince us of the heartless and disgraceful conduct of those who, actuated only by the dictates of a sordid avarice, unmindful of their moral obligations, regardless of those links which bind the social chain together and give men confidence in each other, reckless and uncaring for that sacred responsibility, the responsibility of human life, were concerned in sending the Frances to sea in the hopelessly leaky condition they well knew her to be in. For not only was the ship herself in the frightful state I have described, but everything connected with her was in perfect accordance therewith, even to her boats. The stern of the long-boat was rotten, and the timbers so much parted from it that one might insert one's hand between them; and whilst in the Tropics, the carpenter was employed in putting in a new stern and caulking her. Should we have chanced to need her previously — in coming out of the Channel, for example — let me ask what would have been the result? She could not have lived two minutes.

Such are the chief grounds on which I denounce the heartless avarice that could knowingly send forth forty souls to a probable untimely grave. Such is the disgraceful conduct I desire to hold up to that opprobrium it so justly deserves, and such are the dark proceedings I wish to drag before the light of day and expose to the just indignation of an injured and insulted public; in order to place that public on its guard against any similar conduct on the part of ship owners or brokers. Verily, the *auri sacra fames*, must have arisen to a somewhat alarming height in the breasts of some men, when there are found to be those who dare to premeditate, plan, and execute, such a piece of cold-blooded, heartless, and cruel villany as that which I have thus endeavoured to expose.

And lest it should be thought I exaggerate or write under the influence of excited feelings, let me add a statement made by the carpenter to two of the other passengers and myself, which I think makes a fitting conclusion to this "tale of horror." He informed us, that when he found the condition the ship was in, he did not wish to go in her; that on stating so to Mr. Magee, one of the owners, and to Captain Power, the latter tauntingly said to him, "What, carpenter! are you afraid to go in the ship?" whilst, as an inducement to make the run, the former promised to do something for him on his return to England, saying at the same time, "Hush, hush, carpenter; you mustn't let people hear you speak in that way; she's right enough;" or words to that effect; and that his tools had actually been locked up, in order to prevent him from quitting the ship. Moreover, that he had been obliged, whilst she was in dock, to remain on board after hours to see her properly pumped out; that pumping was only allowed early in the morning and late in the evening, in order that it might not attract the notice of the passengers or other parties interested; and that on one occasion, when some of the passengers came on board whilst they were pumping, Mr. Levingston himself, one of the owners, who happened to be there at the time, called out, with a little annoyance of manner, to leave off pumping, for some of the passengers were coming on board. I will not destroy the effect of this statement by one single word of comment.

No wonder was it then if Captain Power, knowing all this, was seriously alarmed for the safety of the ship—no wonder if he entertained grave apprehensions whenever rough weather threatened; no wonder if he feared and dreaded the rounding of the Cape; no wonder was it, I say if the consideration of her highly dangerous condition, constantly acting on his mind drove him to that inordinate indulgence in spirituous liquors, which subsequently led to those very serious results which rendered it imperatively necessary, for the safety of the ship and all on board, that he should be deprived of the command, and placed under restraint; and I believe in my heart that this is the cause and explanation of his very improper, alarming, and dangerous conduct.

This letter has already grown to such a length, that I will not further trespass upon your valuable space by any more extended reference to that conduct, the details of which ere long may possibly be before the public; and I shall conclude, gentlemen, by assuring you that in penning this epistle, I have been actuated, not by any feeling of revenge—not even by a sense of injury received—but chiefly by the good old maxim, *Talus populi suprema est Lex*.

I am Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER T. SPEERS,
Late Comptroller of H. M. Customs, at Turks Islands, Bahamas.

N.B.—The Frances is owned by Patrick Magee and James Livingston, of Liverpool.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—A few days ago a letter has appeared in your columns, signed "Agonistes," who, with all the eloquence he can muster, endeavours to arouse the sympathies of our rulers in behalf of the reverend clergy of the "Four State Churches." Your correspondent insinuates that the ministers of the aforesaid churches cannot subsist on their present stipends, and argues that their salaries have a right to be raised (as well as the half-starved clerks in the employ of Government; surely there is no comparison between the two, the clerk has no one but his employers to look to for support, the Government requires his labours and benefit by it. Not so, the clergy have their congregations to apply to for assistance, who receive the benefit of their services. Let us see how the ministers of the four anti-State churches subsist, I mean those in connection with the Independent, Baptist, Free Church of Scotland, and Primitive Methodist denominations; I wonder do they lack the necessaries of life, are they "a parcel of angular-faced half-starved clergymen," not at all, the voluntary principle enables them to subsist, without dipping their hands in the Government purse. The principles of state support is radically bad, it sits like a nightmare—an incubus—on the community, like the Old Gentleman on the shoulders of Sinbad, and it is looked upon as such by a vast number in the colony; like South Australia let our rulers unite and abolish such a system, and let it no longer be said that the ministers of the Four State Churches are paid out of revenue derived from the dram shop.

An Admirer of the Principle,
EVERY TUB SHOULD STAND ON ITS OWN BOTTOM

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—Should you see no objection to the insertion of the following remarks in your largely circulated journal, I should feel obliged by your doing so. As reported in your paper of Wednesday last, I see that Dr. Douglass stated, in reference to the present management of the road fund, "that in the administration of those trusts private ends were often preferred to public good," and further, "to remedy the disgraceful neglect and jobbery which at present prevailed from one end of the country to the other."

Now, though I do not wish to set up my opinion in opposition to that of the chairman of last year's road committee, I must, nevertheless protest, as one of those who have the management of the funds referred to, against the use of such discourteous (to say the least of it) remarks. We all know that *bare assertions* without any proof do not carry much weight with thinking men, but nevertheless they are objectionable and unfair to those who without remuneration are doing their best for the welfare of the district in which they reside.

Were I to state that, from the very many opportunities I have had of late of judging of the way in which the said funds are expended in various districts, there is no ground for the statements made by Dr. D., I should be open to the same objection—I myself make about bare assertions; I will not, therefore, do so, and I hope Dr. D. will for the future abstain from such statements without particularizing, and in some degree proving his allegations.

Newcastle, June 12. C. SIMPSON.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### MORMONISM IN OPERATION.

*To the Editor of the Churchman's Penny Magazine.*

Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits.—Matt. vii. 15, 16.

AGREEABLY to the instructions of the only infallible Prophet, whose counsels and directions are continually proving their Divine origin and commending themselves to our adoption and approval, I submit to your readers the following letter, and only request them to judge of Mormonism by it. It is seen therein, and not read. The facts of the case condemn it.

The *Swansea Herald* not long since published a letter just received from a Welsh miner, named Evan Powell, who embarked last year with his wife and family, to join the Mormons in America. It is dated, St. Louis, December 7th.

The deluded victim says: "Myself, together with my wife and child, have been ill here for five months, and now I am somewhat better; but I have lost all my comforts, for I have buried both wife and child in the same grave at Illinois. I am now living in Missouri. It is very unhealthy here, and I beg of you to use all your influence to persuade my friends to stay where they are rather than suffer themselves to be blindfolded into such a system of roguery and plunder as Mormonism. It is nothing but a mere humbug. I have found it to my heart's sorrow. It would be better for us not to have been born than to have come here to be Mormons. They will take all from you at home, and starve you when you come here if they have the chance, and take your wives from you.

"Their chief, Bingham Young, has twenty-four wives; and those lower in office than he have a smaller number, in proportion to their office, according to their station. Some have fourteen, some seven, and others different numbers.*

"And now they are trying their best to insult the officers of the United States,† who have left their places and have gone to Washington; and, as Congress is now sitting, we shall hear what they will do. The Mormons are very unkind one to another. I had to dig my wife's grave myself. She had a decent burial, but the Mormons did not put their hands to help at all. The men who gave them so much money had promise of land and everything else when they reached here, but they have been left to die in the workhouse.

"I wish to tell you also that the Sabbath is no more regarded here than any other day. There is gaming of every description here on the Sabbath, such as horse-racing, rolling the ten pins, playing cards, &c.; and the leaders of the Mormons indulge in these to a great extent, together with dancing, swearing, and everything else that is beyond decency."

By this recent communication of an eye witness, several features of the present state of the Mormons are illustrated; and if facts are more "stubborn" than statements and theories, it will not fail to show how far "the false prophet of the nineteenth century," is entitled to confidence and his sect to the appellation of "Latter-Day Saints." PRESBYTERR.

CURIOSITIES OF ELECTION BRIBERY.— The earliest recorded instance of bribery at elections is that noticed by Blackstone in his "Commentaries," when, referring to 1571, 13th of Elizabeth, one Thomas Longe (being a simple man and of small capacity to serve in Parliament) acknowledged he had given the returning officer and others of the borough of Westbury £4 to be returned member, and was for that premium elected; but for this offence the borough was amerced, the member was removed, and the officer fined and imprisoned. In one of Queen Anne's Parliaments, a gentleman of large property, on becoming a candidate for a borough, ordered a small alehouse in the town to be opened in his interest. Boniface, thinking this a very proper time to make his fortune, when forwarding his bill charged the ale that was drunk at £300. The candidate remonstrated and refused to pay, alleging as a reason it was impossible his house could hold that quantity, but at the same time, to render him ample justice, proffered to pay for as much beer as the house would hold. This was agreed to, and a surveyor employed, but after measuring every corner of the house the surveyor reported its capabilities at no more than £44 10s. In the Shoreham bribery case before the House of Commons, in January, 1771, it appeared the elections were there conducted by persons who called themselves the "Christian Club," and who met under the pretence of debating about religion, but in reality to settle the business of electing a member for their borough. Every person belonging to this club was sworn to secrecy under a penalty of £500, and whenever a member of Parliament was to be chosen two of the club were deputed to treat with the candidate, and he who bid most was always sure to be brought in; but, immediately on this being intimated on the inquiry, the papers of the club were burnt to prevent further mischief.

WALKING WITH THE HEAD DOWNWARDS.— Mr. Smith, the lesee of the Drury Lane Theatre, took his benefit on Monday, and signalized the event by the introduction to the British public of a new sort of acrobat—a Mr. Sands, from America, who executes the surprising feat of walking with his head downwards. A scaffold is erected on the stage, terminating in the platform on which the inverted pedestrian is to display his talent, a basket or swinging chair being placed at each end as his starting point and his goal. When he has entered those chairs by means of ladders, he puts on his feet a pair of sandals, or rather platters, and then deliberately lifts them to the platform above him, which is brightly polished. The walk then commences, not on all fours, be it understood, but fairly with the heads downwards, and the whole body at right angles to the upper surface. The secret of the art consists in the power of producing an adhesion between the sole of the shoe and the platform sufficiently strong to keep the artist from being precipitated with his head downwards by the force of gravity, yet not strong enough to prevent him from performing the operation of walking. That the feat is dangerous, may be inferred from the fact that a net is supended to catch him in the event of a fall; and the long pause which he required in one instance, in order to produce an adhesion, showed that the achievement is difficult, even with a man who, like Mr. Sands, has probably devoted a whole life to the accomplishment of this exploit.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, VIA PANAMA.
Provisionally registered.
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same to the extent allowed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
Deposit £2 per share.
A portion of the Shares is intended to be reserved for the Australian Colonies.
It is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

DIRECTORS:
With power to add to their number.
Chairman, pro tem.—Sir John Campbell, 10, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
George Barber, Esq., of the Firm of Barber and Barker, 50, Mark-lane.
Captain Thomas Bulkeley, Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western Railway.
Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.
John Gilmore, Esq., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street.
George Herring, Esq., of the Firm of G. and A. Herring and Co., 12, Old Broad-street.
James J. MacIntyre, Esq., Sydenham Park, late Merchant in Mexico and Sydney.
Arundell Mackenzie, Esq., Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street.
Henry Simonds, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western Railway.
DIRECTOR OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT:
Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.
CONSULTING ENGINEER:
Alexander Gordon, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., 22, Fludyer-street, Westminster.
BANKERS:
Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.
BROKERS:
Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3, Lombard street.
Messrs. Robins and Barber, 20, Threadneedle-street.
SECRETARY, pro tem.:
Archibald Dunlop, Esq.
Temporary Offices: 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for accommodation caused by the increasing tide of emigration to Australia, the transmission of specie, and the growing importance of the Australian colonies, by the establishment of a direct and more expeditious line than any that at present exists, via the Isthmus of Panama, where the railroad now in the course of construction will, it is confidently expected, be completed next September.

For this purpose it is proposed to construct steam-ships of adequate capacity and power, combining all the improvements in their hull and machinery, which skill and science can effect.

These will, at stated periods proceed direct to Chagres, whence their cargo and passengers will be conveyed by railroad to Panama, to be embarked on board another of the Company's ships, in readiness to convey them to Sydney and Port Phillip, coaling at Otaheite or other convenient station, and accomplishing the whole distance, whether to or from England, in about fifty days.

Though the route of Panama at present offers the most rapid means of reaching Australia in the manner proposed, it is not the intention of this Company to confine themselves to it, should a more desirable means of transit across any other section of Central America be hereafter established.

The Directors think it unnecessary to advert to the extraordinary increase of general traffic that has sprung up, wherever proper facilities of intercourse by steam have been given, or to dwell upon those well-known statistical facts relative to the growing traffic between the mother country, the Australian Colonies, and the Pacific generally, or to the important accession to be anticipated, to their projected line, of passengers, specie, and freight, coming from the west coast of South America and California, as also from the line now being established between Panama and China.

But they confidently assert their belief that this will be a good and remunerative commercial enterprise; whilst in the calculations they have made as to results, based upon approved data, it is fully expected a liberal dividend will be ensured to the shareholders, and a margin left for the creation of a reserve fund in order to maintain and to perpetuate the stock of the Company.

Bearing out these views, the attention of the public is respectfully called to the subjoined extracts from a letter of an experienced naval officer to the *Times*, dated November 28th, 1850, and to the remarks of that powerful journal on the importance of his suggestions.

The navigation from Suez to Ceylon is, of course, already well known. That from Point de Galle to Swan River is open to this objection, viz.—the frequency of hurricanes, which at certain seasons sweep over the Indian Ocean, between the Isle of France and the west side of New South Wales, with frightful violence, and through which, as I can testify from experience, numbers of our finest ships have at various times suffered serious damage, while not a few have been totally lost.

From the Swan River to King George's Sound and Adelaide, and, indeed, along the whole southern coast of New South Wales, violent winds almost constantly prevail from the westward, causing a prodigious sea to arise, which nearly precludes any navigation in that direction, and which, I am of opinion, would be found a cause not only of frequent irregularities in the arrivals and departures of the vessels between those ports, but of annoyance and discomfort of the passengers.

That by the Cape of Good Hope, which at present forms the ordinary mode of transit.

The principal, and, indeed, only objections to it that I know of, are the high seas and boisterous weather, which are the almost constant attendants upon those high latitudes between the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney. The gales of wind, nearly without any variation throughout the year, from N.W. to S.W. render the return passage between those ports a matter of very great uncertainty, and prove a source of exceeding discomfort to everybody on board, while, in spite of the finest vessels, and best nautical skill, they further cause frequent delays and irregularities in the voyages.

The last line to be examined is that by the Isthmus of Panama.

Throughout the entire range of this route across the vast Pacific Ocean, both going and returning between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, fine weather, smooth seas, and a pleasant temperature, almost everywhere prevail; and the trade winds, generally speaking, blow with such gentle force and constant regularity, that the seaman acquainted with them is enabled, even at the present time, to shape his course from port to port with certainty and confidence; thereby enabling him, even without the advantage of steam, to calculate upon his arrival with accuracy and precision.

In looking upon the advantage of establishing a line of steam communication to New South Wales by the Panama route, the important point must not be overlooked of its being a resource in the event of any interruption to our communication with India by the Isthmus of Suez; a point, indeed, which I consider ought to form matter of the highest consideration.

The distance by this line is likewise a consideration. It is shorter than that by any of the others, being only 12,090 miles.

*Extract from the Times of Wednesday, December 11, 1850.*

The letter in *The Times* to-day on the various steam routes to Australia, has attracted attention from the practical nature of its statements. It tends to confirm all the arguments that have lately been put forward with regard to the complete superiority of the Western line from Panama to Sydney, and has increased the unfavourable feeling with which the leading persons interested in the welfare of Australia have long regarded the strange want of decision shown by the Government on this important question. While the attention of the whole world is turned to the Pacific Ocean, and to the vast commercial benefits that are destined to arise from the extension of enterprise in that direction, the sole object with our Ministers seems to have been to carry the route through the Indian Seas (where the development of our traffic calls for no extraneous aid) at an alleged additional cost as compared with the Pacific route of at least 12 days in time and 100 per cent. in the charges for freight and passage, besides unnecessary risk and inconvenience.

The Directors beg to add that they have the strongest expressed support to this undertaking of many eminent Firms in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and throughout the manufacturing districts, who are connected with the Australian, South American, or China trade.

Should a sufficient amount of Capital for conducting the intended business of the Company not be subscribed for, the Deposits will be returned, after deducting the preliminary expenses incurred.

Application for Shares to be made to
LOUIS BARBER AND CO.,
Macquarie-place.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES
*To the Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, via Panama.*
GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me ——— Shares of £25 each in the above Company, and I engage to accept the same or any smaller number that may be alloted to me, and to pay the Deposit of £2 per Share thereon, upon the allotment, and to execute such Deed or Deeds of Settlement as may be allowed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
Dated this day of 1853.
Name ..........................
Residence ..........................
Profession or Trade ..........................
Reference ..........................

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEWSPAPER PRESS Relative to The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama.

*Extract from the Times, of 14th January, 1853.*
The Prospectus has at length been issued of a steam company to run direct from England to Australia, via Panama or any part of Central America that may ultimately be found more desirable. It is to be called "The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," and the nominal capital is to be £1,000,000, in shares of £25 each, on which £2 per share is to be paid. The Board of Directors consists of persons both of nautical and mercantile experience, connected with the trade of Central America, Australia, and the East, and it is calculated that by this route, coaling at Otaheite, or some other convenient station in the Pacific, the entire passage from England to Sydney may be regularly accomplished within 50 days.
Its convenience and safety, as well as its facilities for speed, have long been urged by almost all parties interested in the welfare of the colonies, and every attempt to develope its capabilities will be regarded with favourable anticipations.

*Extract from the Morning Post, 18th January, 1853.*
The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama have introduced their scheme to the public, which is certainly respectably supported.
The propositions enumerated in the prospectus offer an opposition to the Australian Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which company we had understood was already considerably advanced in the arrangements they have long since contemplated.
The stock of the company is to represent, in the first instance, a capital of one million sterling, but it appears that the directors have reserved to themselves the power of increasing it, reserving a fair proportion for the citizens of Australia generally.
The services of Captain Hamond, R.N., are insured as the director of all nautical matters.

*Extract from the Morning Chronicle, 15th January, 1853.*
An intended extension of steam communication between England and the Australian colonies has been announced under the title of "The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company." It is proposed to run large and powerful steamers from England to Chagres direct, from whence both goods and passengers will be conveyed by railroad to Panama, to be from thence embarked on board other of the company's vessels, and conveyed to Sydney and Port Phillip, coaling at Otaheite; and it is expected that by means of this route the whole distance to or from England will be accomplished in about 50 days. The capital required for this purpose is £1,000,000, in shares of £25 each, deposit £2 per share, and it is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, to limit the liability of the shareholders.

*Extract from the Globe, 15th January, 1853.*
Another and very important Company for extending Steam Navigation to the Australian Colonies, but by the Eastern route, across the Isthmus of Central America, is before the public, under the title of the "Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," with a proposed capital of one million. It was supposed some time ago that the Cunard Company would have commenced this route. The importance of shortening the communication with the now important Australasian Colonies cannot be doubted. We have frequently had quicker intelligence from Australia by sailing vessels, arrived at the Chilian and Peruvian ports, than via the Cape or the East Indies; and with good vessels, and suitable coaling stations, there is little doubt the distance by the Western route may be regularly accomplished in 50 days as professed.

*Extract from the Standard, 15th January, 1853.*
The gold-finding in Australia has come most opportunely for our free-trade policy, and equally fortunately for stimulating the industry of this country, and extending the intercourse and commerce of the world. The effects are everywhere in operation, and whilst many speculative and visionary schemes for "gold finding" are brought forward, other and substantial undertakings are in progress. Amongst the latter will be found described in our advertising columns, the prospectus of a Company for establishing a direct steam communication with Australia via Panama, by ships of adequate capacity and power, containing all the improvements in their hull and machinery which skill and science can effect. These vessels are to proceed at stated periods direct to Chagres, whence their cargo and passengers will be conveyed by railroad (now constructing, and confidently expected to be completed next September) to Panama, where they will be embarked on board another of the Company's ships in readiness to convey them to Sydney and Port Phillip, accomplishing the whole distance, whether to or from England, in the comparatively short period of about 50 days.
This Company has been originated, and will be conducted, by parties of known respectability, practically acquainted with steam navigation, and interested in the trade and prosperity of the Australian Colonies. The promoters wisely do not confine themselves to the railway by Panama, should the Chiriqui Road, or any other more desirable means of transit across Central America, be hereafter established.

*From the Standard of the 24th January, 1853.*
A prospectus of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company has been issued for some days. This company, if successfully established, proposes to take the Panama route to the southern colonies, the advantage of which, in point of time, convenience, and economy, are universally acknowledged. The required capital is £1,000,000, part of which it is proposed to raise in Australia, and a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament will be applied for, to limit the liability of shareholders. The vessels of the company, it is intended, shall combine every improvement which skill and science can suggest and by proceeding from hence to Chagres, and making use of the Panama Railroad for the goods and passengers and at Panama reimbarking in another steamer, the ultimate destination of the steamer in our Australian colonies will be reached in about 50 days on the average. The uncertainties and delays incident to the Cape route have been too recently exemplified to require argument in condemnation of that, or to show the necessity of finding another, in cases where despatch, as the mail service, is requisite; and certainly it cannot be questioned that the route via Panama appears to be the best that can be at present adopted, the only disadvantage being the necessity for transhipment. The completion of a ship canal will, however, do away with that inconvenience; and ere many years have elapsed, the tedious and dangerous passages round the Capes will cease to be followed. The present undertaking is sanctioned by names of high respectability, and as a project of national importance has a large claim on public support.

*Extracted from the Plymouth Journal, February 3, 1853.*
We have much pleasure in directing attention to an advertisement that appears in our columns to-day, of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, which has been formed of persons of great respectability, for the purpose of building steam-ships, and sailing them from Plymouth to the Australian colonies by a direct route, via the Isthmus of Panama.
A well-perfected scheme of this kind ought at once to have the attention and support of our townsmen, who should show the interest they feel in the progress of the port, and in the extension of their own trade, by giving to the measure all the pecuniary and personal assistance that is in their power. The commercial world regard with great interest all attempts to reach our flourishing Australian colonies by the shorter route of Panama; and we doubt not that in an age of rapid progress like the present, the scheme now placed before the public will meet with universal support. We are the more desirous that there should be a *local* interest established in the Company, so that hereafter we may not, from any neglect on our part, or from any other cause, hear of the Company resorting to Milford Haven or any other place, other than that upon which they have first determined. Much of the success that has attended the Port of Southampton has resulted from the very great spirit of enterprise which its inhabitants have exhibited in supporting all schemes calculated to benefit their rising and flourishing community.
The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company receives the support of the Associated Railway Company.
We have seen a letter from Mr. Saunders, the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company to the Shareholders, recommending the undertaking to their special support, as one well calculated to benefit the line of Railway, over which all the traffic connected with it would have to pass. Let the inhabitants of this locality, who are more interested in the scheme than any Railway shareholders can be, also do the best they can to foster the undertaking. 717

THE SEVENTH CALL.
SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
NOTICE is hereby given that a further Call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors, for Ten Shillings per Share, which is hereby required to be paid at the Offices of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, on or before Monday, the 11th day of July next.
T. L. EBSWORTH,
Secretary and Accountant.
Railway Office, Sydney, June 7, 1853. 8662

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as a blessing highly conducive to the purposes of health and longevity. Among the various preparations offered for the purpose, ROWLANDS' ODONTO or PEARL DENTIFRICE stands unrivalled in its capability of embellishing, purifying, and preserving the teeth to the latest period of life. It will be found to eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface, remove spots of incipient decay, render the gums firm and red, and thus fix the teeth firmly in their sockets, and, from its aromatic influence, impart sweetness and purity to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the label, and "A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box.
Sold by C. M. Penny, H. Mace, A. Foss, P. F. Morgan, and J. Row, chemists; J. Pearson hairdresser; Messrs. Hamburgher and Sons George-street; Richard Macdonald, 488 George-street; Mr. Joseph Marshall, chemist and druggist, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and wholesale by Daniel Cooper, jun., Sydney.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Courier, brig, 236 tons, Captain Martin, from Melbourne 15th instant. H. Cohen, agent.

June 21.—Eliza, schooner, 98 tons, Captain Hardy, from Launceston the 17th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dalston and child, Messrs. Adams, E. Israel. Thorne and Co., agents.

June 21.—Raven, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Jones, from New Plymouth, New Zealand, the 10th instant. J. B. Metcalfe, agent.

June 21.—Duchess of Northumberland, barque, 541 tons, Captain Mitchell, from Hobart Town the 7th instant, in ballast. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

### DEPARTURE.

June 21.—Comet, for Melbourne.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Norna, and Dora, for Melbourne; Royal Exchange, and Blundell, for Java.

### CLEARANCES.

June 21.—Vulture, brig, 180 tons, Captain Stevenson, for Adelaide via Newcastle in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. T. Hansford, J. Thomas.

June 21.—Dora, brig, 238 tons, Captain Smith, for Melbourne.

June 21.—Norna, brig, 281 tons, Captain Bells, for Melbourne.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

June 21.—Rainbow, from Brisbane Water, with 3200 feet timber; Rosetta, from Broulee, with 20 tons potatoes; Jane Williams, from Wollongong, with 50 bags maize, 30 bags wheat, 40 kegs butter, 3 casks honey, 20 pigs, 3 coops fowls; Ariel, Eliza, and Frederick, from Newcastle, with 221 tons coals; Rose, steamer, from Morpeth, with 3 bales wool, 32 casks tallow, 12 tons hay, 13 coops fowls, 3 calves, 30 pigs, 6 bales bacon, 10 boxes eggs, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 21.—Vision, Maria Prudence, Ariel, and Frederick, for Newcastle; Adventure, for Morpeth, all in ballast; Planet, for the Richmond; Liberty, for Port Macquarie, with sundries.

### IMPORTS.

June 21.—Courier, from Melbourne: 30 tons rock salt, M'Nab, Brothers.

June 21.—Eliza, from Launceston: 25 bags barley, R. and E. Tooth; 455 bags wheat, 6 tons bark, Morris and Co.

June 21.—Raven, from New Zealand: 1 hogshead rum, 1 keg tobacco, 24 tons 210 sacks potatoes, 21 barrels pork, 6000 feet sawn timber, 1800 bushels oats, 12 tun bones, 5 kegs butter, order.

### EXPORTS.

June 21.—Dora, for Melbourne: 13 cases whiskey, 42 cases gin, 25 cases brandy, 3 quarter-casks, 7 cases wine, 10 cases beer, A. Fagan; 10 cases brandy, 7 cases wine, 8 cases bottled beer, 10 kegs gunpowder, R. Eager; 10 cases gin, J. Kyle; 2 bales canvas, 60 drums paint oil, Mesnie, Walsh, and Co.; 3 cases books, Darvall, Catlin, and Co.; 321 cedar boards, 92 deals, 6 drays, T. and W. Day; 1 case cottons, G. Falk; 5 casks, 12 bundles hollowware, 3 pair bellows, 4 bundles baskets, 6 [illegible], A. Hardy and Co.; 2 cases [illegible], 1 case clothing, J. Saddington; 1 case woollens, 9 bales blankets, [illegible] woollens, 71 packages woollens, 13 bales [illegible], 1 case woollens, Broomhead Thompson; 3 kegs butter, Gilchrist and Alexander; 15 cases sardines, 6 chests candles, 19 cheeses, 25 cases brandy, F. Gerrard; 10 bags [illegible], Thornton and Church; 9 logs cedar, 1701 flooring boards, 182 [illegible], 394 [illegible], 54 tons coals, R. W. Raymond; 6 casks [illegible], Smith, Croft, and Co.; 321 bags coffee, L. Butler and Co.

June 21.—Norna, for Melbourne: 13 packages 450 mats sugar, Australasian Sugar Company; 1 keg, 12 casks hardware, Scruby, A. Wilson; 6 cases boots and shoes, E. Vickery; 9 drays, T. and W. Day; 1 case drapery, R. Jones and Co.; 2 cases 1 bale paper, R. Porter; 10 bags maize, T. Skinner; 17 casks 3 kegs 1 case hardware, 3 weighing machines, 3 iron bedsteads, 8 bales fryingpans, 3 bales 3 cases shovels, 10 casks hardware, Lorimer and Piper; 190 casks 31 kegs nails, 6 casks 1 case ironmongery, 49 bags bran, T. and W. Dowsett; 46 coils rope, 27 cedar boards, 2 casks 1 case 21 bundles 2 keg ironmongery, 6 bundle whips, 25 [illegible], 128 [illegible], 9 [illegible], 6 drays, 8 cases furniture, 1 case 2 packages [illegible], H. H. Beauchamp; 12 casks 3 kegs ironmongery, 11 cases hardware, 24 shovels, 50 boxes candles, 7 weighing machines, 37 iron wheels, 22 coils rope, 4 rolls felt, 1 bale [illegible], 1 bale woollens, 11 bundles fryingpans, J. M'Cue.

### EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

The following is the list of consignments of Australian gold by the ship Oriental Queen, Captain Thomas, now on the eve of sailing for London.

| | Ozs. | dwts. | grs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Australasia ... | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Thacker and Co. ... | 1720 | 17 | 4 |
| G. A. Lloyd and Co. ... | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| William Struthers ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Walker ... | 471 | 15 | 4 |
| J. and W. Byrnes ... | 332 | 2 | 0 |
| M. Hirschfeld ... | 514 | 19 | 0 |
| Thomas Taylor ... | 127 | 15 | 0 |
| A. Kennedy ... | 420 | 0 | 0 |
| Ebsworth and Co. ... | 168 | 16 | 0 |
| M. Burrs ... | 779 | 2 | 12 |
| J., W., and S. Thompson ... | 452 | 4 | 4 |
| S. D. Gordon ... | 201 | 8 | 0 |
| A. Dreutler ... | 201 | 8 | 0 |
| Alfred Tresquel ... | 37 | 6 | 0 |
| Benjamin and Moses ... | 213 | 11 | 0 |
| Kirchner and Co. ... | 600 | 8 | 0 |
| J. Anderson and Co. ... | 79 | 17 | 4 |
| Marsh, Hamilton, and Co. ... | 63 | 17 | 4 |
| James Bothwell ... | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| E. M. Hamet ... | 81 | 10 | 16 |
| | 18,010 | 6 | 12 |

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Petham, this evening, at 6; by the Sussex, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For San Francisco.—By the Sword, this day, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Algerine, this evening, at 6.

For Launceston.—By the Frank, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Melbourne.—By the Shamrock, this day, at 4 p.m.; by the [illegible], to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The Brunette and Alliance, both from England, arrived at Launceston on the 13th instant; and the [illegible] for this port, sailed on the 14th instant.

The Chusan saw two large ships going into Port Phillip Heads on the 16th instant.

The Steamship Lady of Malta.—The P. and O. S. N. Co., we observe, wish to dispose of the bimonthly lines under the new contract owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient coal under present circumstances. [illegible] between China and the Straits, [illegible] the P. and O. Co. is allowed to relinquish one of the bimonthly lines between Singapore and Australia [illegible] make the line between Singapore and Australia a monthly one. They would, no doubt, find this arrangement a profitable one. The value of a monthly line to Australia, at this juncture, is now being recognised in England, and the authorities would probably be induced to sanction the exchange if they found that it was agreeable to the public in China and the Straits.—*Singapore Free Press, April 15.*

Custom House.—Entered outwards: June 21, Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Jackson, for Melbourne; Hellespont, steamer, Wall, for Melbourne; Wanderer, brig, 160 tons, Hayes, for Melbourne.

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| June | | SUN rises \| sets | HIGH WATER morn \| even. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | WEDNESDAY | 7 5 \| 4 57 | 8 26 \| 8 49 |

Moon's last quarter, 4h. 41m., p.m., June 28.

### ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Manager has the honour to announce that Mr. Wyatt having given the free use of the Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, and the ladies and gentlemen of the company with every person connected with the establishment, have volunteered their gratuitous services to promote the interests of three local charities, viz., the Benevolent Asylum, the Infirmary, and the Asylum for Destitute Children. This Evening.

The entire proceeds of the house will be devoted to the above named Charities, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

This Evening, June 22,

Will be produced Sir E. L. Bulwer's celebrated Play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. Stark; Colonel Damas, Mr. Rogers; Beauseant, Mr. Willis; Glavis, Mr. F. Howson; Gaspar, Mr. B-field; Captain Dumont, Mr. Montague; Pauline, Mrs. Stark; Madame Deschapelles, Mrs. Gibbs; Widow Melnotte, Mrs. Rogers. The Land of the West, Mrs. Guerin. Pas de Deux, Mrs. M'Gowan and Signor Carandini. Ballad, Madame Sara Flower. Dance, Miss Collins. To conclude with the Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK. Mr. Pettibone, Mr. F. Howson; Frank Fathom, Mr. Willis; Mrs. Pettibone, Madame Carandini; Mary, Mrs. Rogers.

THE

# Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

*'Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.'*

### VICTORIA.

We have Melbourne papers to the 15th instant. The great topic of discussion was the right of the Mayor to declare certain voting papers illegal, and thus place Mr. Langlands above Mr. Sargood. The matter will be brought before the Council when it meets. There had been three arrivals of gold during the week. From Castlemaine 5285 ounces, from the Ovens 2687 ounces, and from Ballarat 3500 ounces.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Our files of Swan River papers have not come to hand, but we have one paper of the 1st instant. From it we learn that great apprehensions were excited by the remarks of the Duke of Newcastle on transportation, and meetings were being held to petition against the proposed discontinuance of transportation to the colony. Resolutions expressive of "regret and alarm" at the proposal, which would, it was said, "materially affect the welfare of the colony," were unanimously agreed to; and it is suggested that, as Swan River is the only colony willing to take convicts, it is entitled to the most favourable consideration of the Home Government.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three.

### COUNCIL PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the following papers:—"A letter from George A. Lloyd, President of the Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company, in reference to the Gold Regulations, so far as they affect the working of Matrix Gold." Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee on the Gold Fields Management Bill. "The Return to the address in reference to the Salaries voted for the Sydney Police during the year 1851 and 1852." Ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER reported "that his Excellency the Governor-General had been pleased to give the Royal assent to the Prisoners' Removal Bill."

### POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HOLROYD postponed until Tuesday next his motion relative to the Gold License Fee.

### PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for "A return of the number of ships and the tonnage thereof, which have entered the port of Newcastle during the year 1852, and in the first quarter of 1853, including those employed in the coasting trade. A return of the value (as near as may be) of produce exported from that port during the same periods. A return of the quantity (as near as may be) of coals exported during the same periods, and the estimated value of such export."

The motion was agreed to.

### SIR THOMAS MITCHELL.

Mr. MARTIN moved "That inasmuch as the Imperial Government have, notwithstanding the resolution of this Council of the 23rd of July last, refused to pay Sir Thomas Mitchell more than half his salary during the period of his leave of absence from the colony, this Council is of opinion that its honour requires the other half to be paid out of that branch of colonial revenue under its direct control. That an address be presented to the Governor-General, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to cause a sum to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for this year, a sum sufficient for the above purpose. That this Council, while adopting the foregoing resolutions, deems it due to itself to record its indignant protest against the interference of the Imperial authorities in a matter so purely local as the payment of a salary to a colonial officer out of colonial funds." The House would be aware that Sir Thomas Mitchell, as Surveyor-General of the colony, was one of those officers who were paid out of the land fund, and not out of the general revenue, and although one-half of this fund was nominally placed by law under the disposal of the local Government, in reality the whole was withheld, and applied under Imperial appropriation. Therefore, when on the 23rd July last, the House passed a resolution intimating its opinion that Sir Thomas Mitchell ought to receive the whole of his salary as Surveyor-General during his leave of absence, they were in reality touching a revenue with which locally they had nothing to do. It was on this account that whatever the Council might have thought of the merits of the case they could not interfere further than by the expression of their opinion, inasmuch as the salary was payable out of the territorial and not out of the general revenue. The resolution they then passed was as follows:—"That inasmuch as the local Government have given Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of the colony, twelve months' leave of absence for the purpose of carrying into effective operation his important discovery of what he has termed the Boomerang Screw Propeller, this House, taking into consideration his 25 years of useful services, the extensive and valuable discoveries made by him in the interior, and especially the great benefit likely to accrue to commerce and civilization generally, from the invention before alluded to, is of opinion that during the period of his absence his full salary should be paid to him out of the territorial revenue." This resolution was passed before Sir Thomas Mitchell left the colony, and they had therefore a right to presume that it had some influence with him in undertaking the journey to Great Britain. If it had not been for this sort of guarantee he might have hesitated in embarking in so uncertain an enterprise. Now, the Council having done an act which they ought to assume led Sir Thomas Mitchell to accept the leave of absence granted him, was, he thought, bound in honour and justice to make good that guarantee. He had no doubt, and he believed few people calculated to judge had any doubt, of the complete success of Sir Thomas Mitchell's very useful invention; but it was not on its success, or the value of this success, that the motion hinged. What he now called on the House to do was, to carry out what it intended should be done for Sir Thomas Mitchell, and what that officer and the public thought from the resolution of the House was guaranteed to him. He thought that this ground was sufficient for the adoption of the two first resolutions. They had guaranteed an air of expectation of receiving full salary, or a thousand pounds, during his twelve months leave of absence, if he had believed he was only to receive £500, he might not have accepted that leave of absence; and therefore for the sake of its own dignity and consistency the Council was bound to make up the deficiency even if it were paid out of the ordinary revenue of the colony. But having made up the £500 which the Secretary of State refused to give, he thought they ought to go further, and pass the third resolution, and show that it was not for the Secretary of State, or, even more probably the [illegible] under-Secretary of State, to say that the resolutions of that House were to go for nought. There could be no pretence on the part of the Secretary of State to deal with the territorial revenue except for the benefit of this colony. The moneys derived from the crown lands of the colony in reality belonged to the colony, and the Government of England only acted as a trustee for their expenditure. When therefore the legislature recommended the appropriation of £500 of this revenue to a special purpose, they recommended only an appropriation of their own money, and it was most improper to set that recommendation aside. They were the best judges of Sir Thomas Mitchell's services, and consequently of whether he was deserving of this liberality or not. The Secretary of State indeed said that the recommendation of the House was not followed out because it was contrary to rule. It might be a rule to the Secretary of State, or to the authorities at home, and perhaps, as far as they were concerned, it might be a very proper rule; but it was a rule which did not bind them. If they chose to depart from such a rule, or to make an exception to it, they were the parties interested; and who was to prevent them from so doing? They ought to protest against this interference of the Secretary of State in a matter in which he had no concern, if they meant anything by the protests which they had sent home, and if they would maintain that spirit of independence which had only of late been so highly approved of by the English Government. To interfere with the resolution of the House in this matter was to treat them with insult and contempt. As to the payment of the full salary being contrary to precedent or rule; whether it was so or not, the deliberate resolution of that Council ought not to be set aside by some underling in the Colonial Office. If the recommendation contained in the resolution were to be set aside at all there should have been some reason for it given, and that reason should have been conveyed in a despatch which could have been laid before the House in answer to its resolution. He should not trouble the House with further observations, but should wait to hear what the hon. Colonial Secretary had to say on the subject.

Mr. MORRIS seconded the resolution.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Although when the subject of this salary was under the consideration of the House last session he did not object to see Sir Thomas Mitchell receiving his full salary during his leave of absence, he did not feel at liberty to vote on the resolution then proposed by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland. But he did not regret that the resolution was carried, and he should have been glad if the resolution could have been carried out. But the question now assumed quite a different aspect. The Secretary of State had declared that to grant Sir Thomas Mitchell his whole salary would be contrary to universal precedent, and he had therefore declined to accede to the recommendation of the House, and consequently considerable embarrassment was thrown over the question. However much he might regret that this decision had been come to by the Secretary of State, he could not agree with the hon. mover that the Surveyor-General had in any way been led to take this step on account of any guarantee expressed or understood in the resolution of the House. When he applied to the Government for leave of absence, he expressed his doubt whether he should so even allowed his half salary, as he was going home again sooner than the rules of service allowed. The hon. member had alluded in very harsh terms to the conduct of the Secretary of State; and no doubt if the salary which Sir Thomas Mitchell received was paid out of the General Revenue of the colony, there would be some reason for such complaint. But the actual circumstances were very different. The fund out of which the Surveyor-General was paid was under the control of the Lords of the Treasury or any three of them, and therefore considering that in the disposal of this fund he ought not to go out of the ordinary rule, he could not see that the Secretary of State had at all over-stepped his authority or his duty in the way he had acted. Whether it was right that this fund should be under the control of the Lords of the Treasury was quite another question, which it would be idle to enter into now. They knew, in fact, that it was shortly to be given up to this House, on the fulfilment of certain conditions, but at present there was no doubt they had no power over this fund at all. As it was, the question was surrounded with difficulties. If the motion of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland were passed, it could not be assented to by his Excellency the Governor-General, without further reference home. Therefore the end sought for in these resolutions would not be attained. They would only serve to place the Governor-General in an invidious position, on a matter in which he was in no way to blame. He had not the slightest objection to Sir Thomas Mitchell receiving his full salary; but as he did not see how it could be given to him in this way, he felt obliged, though reluctantly, to oppose the motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH felt there was some truth in the observations of the Colonial Secretary, that if these resolutions were passed they would, to some extent, embarrass the local Government. But he must say, looking as he did on the resolutions of the House as a sort of guarantee to Sir Thomas Mitchell that he should receive his full salary during his leave of absence, he thought they ought to press to have a sum placed on the supplementary estimates to make up the deficiency refused by the Secretary of State. Even if his Excellency should have to refer this matter again to the Secretary of State, he did not think such a course would be without its advantages. It would show the Secretary of State that this House was not to be trifled with, especially on matters of money, but that once having pledged itself to the payment, by that pledge it would be bound. The present case was very similar to that of the claim of Dr. Douglass. For a series of years the house had been asserting the validity of that claim, while it had been as strenuously resisted by the Home Government; but in this matter as in that, the honor and consistency of the house required that they should yield nothing, but fight the matter out to the very last. Whether they were right or wrong in passing the resolution of the 23rd July was not the question now before the Council, although Sir Thomas Mitchell's long services in the country, in his opinion, fully justified that resolution. The Secretary of State indeed complained of his too frequent visits to England; but he seemed to forget that on the occasion of the longest of these visits Sir Thomas Mitchell was expressly sent for to assist Sir George Murray in making his chart of the Peninsular War. Sir Thomas Mitchell was taken away from his duties in this colony, and detained some years in England on that exclusively imperial work, but all the time was paid his salary out of colonial funds. He went home to do the work of the Government there, and this colony had to pay the piper. It was a little too bad to have the Secretary of State complaining of the Surveyor General's too frequent visits to England under circumstances such as these. It might be the rule, and a very proper one too, that officers absent on leave should only receive half-pay; but there must of necessity be exceptions to that rule, and this was one. Here the exception was justifiable, because it was recommended by a resolution of the Legislature of the colony. But, after all, it was his opinion that the Secretary of State did not know, had never heard anything about the matter. Some of the red tape gentlemen who hang about his office, and who thought fit to follow rules implicitly, had determined to abide by rule in this instance, in spite of the resolution of that House. Another circumstance appeared to him very suspicious in this matter. They were all aware that the Secretary of State was about to surrender the control of the territorial revenue into their hands. On the very brink of the relinquishment of these revenues he jealously resisted the recommendations of the House for the appropriation of this paltry sum. He thought, having passed the resolution of last session, as Sir Thomas Mitchell were only to receive half salary out of the territorial revenue, they ought to make up the other £500 out of the general revenue, and that they ought also to pass the 3rd resolution. Whatever course the government might take, whether they referred the matter back to the Secretary of State or not, there was but one course for them to take, and that was to maintain the honour and consistency of that house.

Mr. DOUGLASS: There was one point which had not been thought of in this discussion, but which he thought ought to be taken into consideration. If Sir Thomas Mitchell had gone home merely for pleasure, or on a private speculation, he would not be entitled to more than the regular rule allowed. But it was well known that Sir Thomas Mitchell had a mind imbued with science, that he was known in Europe as a man of science; and he had gone home to test an invention of his own, founded on the principle of a rude instrument used by the aboriginal natives here, and which, if successful, would, under the light of science, very materially effect the means of communication throughout the world, and this was, no doubt, one of the reasons which induced the house to assent to the resolution last session.

Mr. A. OSBORNE thought, if this House took upon itself to contravene the customs of the Colonial Office, they would very soon find themselves in a very invidious position. The course adopted by the Secretary of State was in concurrence with precedents, and he could see no possible good in coming into collision with the Secretary of State in such matters as these.

Mr. COWPER felt a difficulty in supporting the motion on several grounds. He was not in the House when the resolution of last session was adopted, or he should have felt bound to oppose it—as he did not think this was a salary with which the House had any thing to do. It was a salary shut up in the schedules, and the Council had no right to interfere with it. In fact it had been laid down as a principle by the House, in no way to interfere with the salaries paid out of the Land Fund, until the whole of the fund was surrendered to the control of the House. (The hon. gentleman then made some observations reflecting on the inefficiency of the Survey Department, which, perhaps, might arise from the frequent absence of the principal officer.) If Sir Thomas Mitchell had any claim to this salary on account of the invention of the boomerang propeller he must say the more straightforward way would have been to have voted the money for that express purpose, and he should have been happy to have joined in such a vote.

Mr. FLOOD could not give a silent vote on this question. Although he thought it was rather late in the day to come down now, and find fault with what the House had done last session, still he could not agree with the present motion. His principle had always been never to increase any of the schedules, and therefore he could not consent to give £500 out of the general revenue to this salary. He quite agreed with the hon. and learned member for Sydney, that the case of Dr. Douglass was exactly on a par with this, and if the House assented to this motion for a vote of money which ought to come out of the land fund, they could not refuse Dr. Douglass compensation for his 2000 acres of land.

Mr. NICHOLS said if the House passed this motion it would fly in the face of the principle they had so often asserted, namely, that they would not vote any sums of money in aid of any salary paid out of a fund over which they had no control. If it were proposed, however, to vote a distinct sum of money to enable Sir Thomas Mitchell to prosecute his invention of the boomerang propeller, no one would be more ready than he to support such a motion. The hon. and learned member for Sydney said the House was pledged in this matter; and if they confined themselves to merely recording their opinion that this half salary ought to be paid, there could be no objection to its being reiterated over and over again. If, however, the motion were carried in its present form, the House would have to vote the compensation to Dr. Douglass merely because the Secretary of State had refused to carry out their recommendation. The case was a parallel one. In his opinion the House could not consistently pass such a vote.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR was not in the House when the vote relative to Sir Thomas Mitchell's salary was passed; but he took the same view of the case as that taken by the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Cowper). It would be well for the House to pause before it consented to stultify itself in this matter; for if it did, the Home Government would consider it a direct proof of their unfitness for the exercise of those privileges they had so often claimed. He thought the Secretary of State had done no more than he was bound to do, in refusing to pay this full salary, and moreover he thought he had exercised his discretion in a wholesome way. It had been repeatedly said that two houses of legislature were wanted, in order to ensure deliberation and to prevent legislation under the impulse of false enthusiasm; and never was there more want than apparent in this case. The feeling of the House and the country, he believed, was that the discovery of the boomerang propeller by Sir Thomas Mitchell was one that was likely to be of great importance, and he himself was inclined to believe that great results would ensue from that invention; but it would have been far better if the House, before voting upon the subject, had minutely investigated the merits of the invention by means of a Select Committee, and, if satisfied, then to have made proper arrangements to ensure the efficiency of the Survey Department during the absence of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and vote him a sum of money from the ordinary revenue in aid of his object. Had this course been pursued, the house would not have found itself in the dilemma in which it was now placed, and would have avoided a hostile collision with the home authorities. He should recommend the honorable gentleman to withdraw his motion; but if he did not, he should feel it his duty to move the previous question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN would not withdraw his motion.

Mr. MACARTHUR: Then, sir, I move the previous question.

Mr. BARKER seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL joined in regretting that any disappointment should have been felt by Mr. Thomas Mitchell; but he believed that officer must have been and was aware of the regulations which existed with reference to salaried officers in every British colony. But besides, the real state of this case was that this salary was not included in the schedules, but was paid under the authority of the Land Sales Act, by which the Lords of the Treasury were empowered to direct the application of the territorial revenue; and the Secretary of State had therefore no power without their concurrence to authorise any payments beyond those which were settled by the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Emigration. He objected to this motion, moreover, on the ground that the terms were overcharged and improper. The Lords of the Treasury had at present as much right to regulate the disbursement of this fund as the House had to spend the general revenue. The better course would have been to have voted a sum of money out of the gold revenue, and then no disappointment and no difficulty would have resulted.

Mr. PARKER said, this was a question on which it was very disagreeable to vote, but not so disagreeable as it was last session, when he felt it his duty to oppose the motion for the payment of full salary to Sir Thomas Mitchell. But it was a question of principle, and not a personal one, and he must vote against the motion. He believed Sir Thomas himself always thought it very problematical whether he should receive the whole salary or not, and the argument as to his disappointment had consequently no weight with him. If a separate and distinct vote were proposed for the purpose of promoting the invention of the new propeller, that would be another question: but he objected entirely to the invasion of an established principle, and he should, although with regret, feel bound to oppose the resolutions.

Mr. MARTIN briefly replied: It appeared to him that in their opposition to this motion, hon. members had hit on every point but the right one. The ground on which he brought forward this motion was not whether the boomerang propeller was successful or not—nor was it whether the Council did right or wrong in passing the resolution of the 23rd July last, but they had to consider what was consistent with the honour and consistency of the House. No doubt they had heard a great deal of sage advice from the honourable member for Durham, and the hon. member for Camden; but he must say, instead of complaining now of what the House did last session, it would have been better if they had been in their places, to have given the House the benefit of their opinions then. He was, however, surprised that members like them should fail to uphold the decisions of majorities of the House, even though these decisions were not in accordance with their own opinions. He should not go into argument on the merits of the screw propeller, or the frequent absences of Sir Thomas Mitchell, nor yet the personal matter lugged into the discussion of the claim of Dr. Douglass; nor did he think it was necessary for him to trouble the House in reply to the remarks of the hon. member for West Camden, who was afraid they should get into collision with the Secretary of State. What was the Secretary of State to them? Who was he that they should fear coming in collision with him, while standing up to maintain the rights of the people? He repeated however much it might be contrary to rule or precedent, the House had a right to make this recommendation, and it ought to have been attended to. He was not so absurd as to say that the Secretary of State had not a legal right to act as he had done; because there was no doubt that, under the Land Act, the territorial revenue was under the control of the Lords of the Treasury, but in reality that revenue belonged to the colony—the estate was in the colony, and the Home Government was only the trustee for it, and that House being the representative of the people of the colony, its recommendation ought to have been attended to, and not spurned aside with contempt, and he should press the motion to a division.

The SPEAKER then put the previous question.

The House then divided, with the following result:—

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Dr. Douglass | Mr. James Macarthur |
| Mr. Wentworth | G. Bowman |
| Smart | The Attorney-General |
| Holroyd | Mr. Park |
| Thurlow | Parker |
| Martin } Tellers. | Broadhurst |
| Morris } | The Postmaster-General |
| | Mr. Henry Osborne |
| | Nichols |
| | Cowper |
| | Richardson |
| | Finch |
| | Captain Dumaresq |
| | Mr. Macleay |
| | Berry |
| | The Auditor General |
| | Mr. Chisholm |
| | Flood |
| | Allen |
| | Hughes |
| | Captain King |
| | Mr. Oakes |
| | Jeffreys |
| | The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands |
| | Mr. Alick Osborne |
| | Suttor |
| | Bligh |
| | The Colonial Secretary |
| | The Inspector-General of Police |
| | Mr. Barker |
| | The Collector of Customs |
| | Mr. Wm. Macarthur } |
| | The Colonial Treasurer } Tellers. |

### SYDNEY CORPORATION.

Mr. THURLOW, in making the motion which stood on the paper in his name, would beg to state that it had been repeatedly urged on him by his constituents out of doors that it was necessary that some effectual and radical change should be made in the constitution of the Corporation of the city of Sydney. His own long experience, too, in the City Council had convinced him that under its present form it was impossible to carry on successfully or satisfactorily the business of the city. He did not mean to say that the Bill he now introduced was a perfect measure; nor was it altogether framed in accordance with his own views; but he had brought it forward in the hope that in its passage through the House it might be made effectual in reforming the present disastrous state of things. In this Bill, although he had diminished the number of the members of the Corporation, he had preserved the elective element; which he believed was in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens. He introduced the Bill without the slightest intention to annoy any member of the City Council; but he was sure almost every member of that Council must agree with him in saying that some reform was absolutely necessary. In his Bill he proposed to reduce the number of members of the Corporation to six aldermen, one elected for each ward, to be elected biennially, and who should elect a mayor from their own body, whose period of office should be the same as their own. The elective franchise he proposed to reduce to £10, being the same as the electoral franchise. He thought there could be no objection to this, as they had heard of no complaints of the £30 voters on the electoral lists. In fact, it was the £10 voters who had chiefly done their duty; and if there were faults in the composition of the City Council at present, they arose from the apathy and neglect of the £30 voters. At a more advanced stage of the Bill, indeed, he was inclined to think it would be advisable to consider whether a still larger extension of the franchise might not be desirable, and whether a certain residence for a length of time should not entitle a right to vote, whether the person was a householder or not. The Corporation had hitherto been unproductive of good: some little had been done, perhaps; but in the last nine or ten years it had worked so badly that it was necessary that it should be abolished altogether, or some radical change be made in it. He believed the great cause of its failure was the very large number of its members. At present there were 33 or 34 members in the Council, but when they did meet he must say it was for the most part for anything but the despatch of municipal business. Faction and party spirit arose and led to confusion and the entire stoppage of business. He was aware he was open to some censure himself for having exercised a power in the Corporation which by law he did not possess, but if he had not used this power the business of the city would have been brought to a complete stand-still. At present he might say that for the last four months there had been no meeting of the Council. Now, with a small body of six, with a chairman elected by themselves, and in whom therefore they would have confidence, there would be no room for squabbling, and he believed that in a few hours at stated intervals the business of the city might be got through satisfactorily. Another reason for the introduction of this Bill was the urgency of the water question. At present the water committee of the City Council was nearly the only one that attended to its duty; but even the most prudent suggestions of that committee were frequently nullified and set aside by the executive power in the Council; and it was notorious that one ward in the city, in consequence of the exercise of this power by the executive, had been nine days without water. Another, and very important reason why reform should take place was, because the Government had refused to trust any endowment of the city into the hands of the present body; and without endowment it was impossible the city works could be carried out. He now moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. A. OSBORNE seconded the motion.

Mr. ALLEN had no objection to repeal the Corporation Act, but he should object strongly to the introduction of any Bill founded on the elective principle, except such as one recommended by the select committee of last year, in which, in the first place, the aldermen were to be appointed by the Government. Without the whole body was at once changed in this manner, the new council would be as bad as the old one. He thought it was too bad, considering how the honourable mover had been made mayor, and the way in which the business of the Council had been carried on during his mayoralty, for him to complain of the present mayor not being able to get the Council to work. With regard to the water, he could only say the supply was failing every month, and he believed the steps taken by the mayor as to the supply of the city had been warranted and judicious.

Mr. NICHOLS said it seemed to be merely a question as to which mare was the better horse. (Laughter.) But though these gentlemen were always quarrelling, he had no doubt they had all endeavoured to do their duty. It was perfectly clear, however, that some measure of reform was absolutely necessary. The opinion of the House and of the public was the same; and if this Bill, in its details, really would bring about an improvement, it would no doubt meet with general support. He would, however, suggest to his hon. friend, that when it was printed it should be referred to a Select Committee. He was still inclined to think that the evidence which such a Committee would take would show the necessity of a still more sweeping measure of reform—one which should substitute an entirely new body in the place of the present City Council. (Hear, hear.) In the meanwhile, however, leave should be given to introduce the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not like to give a silent vote, after what had been said. He had no intention of opposing the introduction of the Bill, and should reserve any expression of his opinion until the whole details of the measure were before the House. There were some points which the hon. member for Sydney had alluded to, which he approved of, and others which he did not think right. But he would say that he approved of the reduction of the franchise. He also agreed with the hon. member who spoke last, that if the elective franchise were retained an entirely new body must be created, in order to satisfy the public mind. He would not, however, commit himself at present to anything, merely stating that he was as anxious as the hon. mover himself to see a thorough reform, and the settlement of the question in a permanent and satisfactory manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THURLOW disclaimed any personal feelings in what he had stated; and in answer to the observations of the hon. gentleman from Toxteth Park, would merely say that the difference between him and the present mayor was, that during his mayoralty meetings of the City Council were repeatedly called, but when he found that they only met to discuss irrelevant matters, he had taken upon himself the responsibility of acting on his own authority, and then reporting his acts to the council, who had subsequently in most cases confirmed them; whereas at present no meetings of the council were held, nor did the present mayor attempt to carry on the business of the corporation.

Leave was then given to introduce the Bill, which was subsequently brought in, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for that day fortnight.

### WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to introduce a bill to authorise the conveyance of all lands vested in trustees on behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, by the trustees thereof, upon the trusts contained in the model deed of the said society.

Leave was given, and the bill having been read a first time, Mr. COWPER gave notice that on Friday next he should move that it be referred to a select committee.

### PARRAMATTA WATER-WORKS.

Mr. HOLROYD moved That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this house, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary, addressed to the Committee of the Parramatta Water-works, dated on or about the 17th of February last, enclosing a memorial from the engineer of the said works, together with a copy of such memorial; and also a copy of a letter from the said committee to the Colonial Secretary accompanying the remarks on the said memorial, together with a copy of such remarks; and also copies of all letters, documents, plans, and specifications relating to the said water works. He was induced to make this motion because, some years ago, a sum of £2000 was voted for the purpose of establishing water-works at Parramatta, and a Committee appointed to carry out the object. Differences had, however, arisen in that Committee on the subject of the best site for the water-works, whether they should be at the North Rocks or the Toongabbee Creek, and he was informed that a voluminous correspondence had taken place between the Chairman and the Colonial Secretary, to which one of the members of the Committee was for some reason or another refused access. Now, he thought it was but fair that every information should be afforded as to the way in which the money voted was to be disposed of. He had seen a report in a newspaper last week referring to the subject, which showed that the matter was not in a satisfactory state, and he had therefore been induced to make this motion.

Mr. NICHOLS seconded the motion.

Mr. OAKES hoped that before the hon. Colonial Secretary consented to produce these papers some better reason for their production would be adduced. No doubt it would make a great deal to please the member of committee referred to, who was always disagreeing with the others. The works had been delayed, it was true, but they were now going on. A properly qualified engineer had been engaged, who took a careful survey of the localities, and recommended one site, which the people of Parramatta afterwards disapproved of, but since then it had been found that at the North Rocks no permanent dam could be constructed. Mr. Pye was always opposing every committee with which he was concerned; he had followed that course in the Road Trust, and seemed to take a pleasure in being unpracticable. He, Mr. Oakes, did hope the Government would not consent to produce these papers. He was aware that an action was now pending in the Supreme Court against the Committee for having published one of the papers; and he could not see what necessity had been made out for the production of the correspondence.

Mr. MARTIN said the House was aware that some two or three years ago a sum of money had been voted for the means of obtaining a supply of fresh water for Parramatta; and the Government, influenced no doubt by a desire to save themselves trouble, had placed the matter in the hands of a local committee, which, as soon as it was appointed, set to squabbling, and had been squabbling ever since; and now they appeared to be afraid that their correspondence should come to light. He (Mr. Martin) did not know what the correspondence could possibly contain which the House ought not to be acquainted with; and he thought it was high time the House and the Government should interfere. The Colonial Architect ought to be sent down to make the necessary surveys, and the work should be put in train immediately. He knew something of this locality himself, and, notwithstanding the report of the surveyor, he believed that nothing but brackish water was obtained from the creeks. Whereas, at the North Rocks, which Mr. Pye advocated as the best locality, some of the purest water in the colony was procured; and although it might be more difficult to make a dam there, it was better to have an imperfect dam and good water than to get water that was brackish. This was not the place nor time, however, to discuss this matter. The public money ought to be withdrawn from the hands in which it now was, and, in order that the House might know what was the state of the case, he thought the motion ought to be passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: It did appear to him that no sufficient reasons had been shown for the production of these papers, and it was admitted that they were not required for the information of the House, but one of the members of committee, who had quarrelled with one of his colleagues. Now this matter had been entered upon several years ago at the instance of the hon. member for Parramatta, who moved for an address for a sum of money, and had pledged himself that the object should be carried out, and had assured him that the committee appointed would command the confidence of the inhabitants of Parramatta. The hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland had said that the Government had consented to appoint a local committee in order to save themselves trouble; but if a Government officer had been appointed he could assure the hon. gentleman the trouble to him would have been infinitely less. He held in his hand this correspondence. It was exceedingly voluminous. There were letters upon letters, remonstrance upon remonstrance, and protest upon protest; and it appeared that the worst spirit of petty jealousy prevailed. There was, however, some excuse for the present committee; for until the gold discovery, which had avowedly upset so many plans and projects, they had gone on very well, but since then great differences had arisen. By the death of Dr. Hill, it had been necessary to appoint a new member; this was done; and he now hoped the matter would go on more smoothly. He believed there was some misapprehension as to the quality of the water at Toongabbee Creek. No doubt, in seasons of drought the water was brackish, but this arose from the presence of alum in the soil, which affected small quantities of water, but which, when disseminated through a large volume, was quite imperceptible. It was, therefore, certain that if a large reservoir were constructed for the reception of water, the brackishness would be removed. This, however, was one of those works which the Government could not undertake for want of the necessary means. Competent engineers would be required, who must be well paid; and elaborate surveys and estimates were necessary, which it was impossible for the Colonial Architect to execute. He had always foreseen those difficulties, and would appeal to the hon. member for Parramatta whether he had not warned him what would be the case. He had opposed the vote of the money at first, not thinking that the funds of the country would bear it, but the address had been passed nevertheless. The hon. member pledged himself at the time that no more money would be required; but it was only right now that he should be released from that pledge, which was given before the gold discovery, when a different state of things prevailed. It was of course impossible now that the works should be carried out for the sum originally estimated.

Mr. NICHOLS thought a great deal too much was made of the bulk of the correspondence, and as the Honorable Colonial Secretary had it then in his hand, he could not see why it should not be laid upon the table.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Will [illegible] promise to read it all?

Mr. NICHOLS: Yes. As money had been granted for this object, the House was entitled to the fullest information; and as to Mr. [illegible] why should the correspondence be kept [illegible] him? Perhaps it would be very laborious [illegible] the Government clerks to copy; but as they were to get an increase of salary they might well work a little longer, say from ten to four instead of to three.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: They work till four now.

Mr. NICHOLS [illegible] hour for lunch [illegible] thought the [illegible] could not [illegible] particularly [illegible] correspondence [illegible] might be [illegible] if so, the House [illegible] the former [illegible]

The COLONIAL [illegible] say that the G[illegible] produce the [illegible] cerned, but [illegible] pense if plans [illegible] printed. If, [illegible] would be satis[illegible] he would place [illegible] (Hear, hear.)

Captain KI[NG] [illegible] water-works, [illegible] fectly good, [illegible] brackish. He [illegible] sufficient supply [illegible] people, whereas [illegible] North Rocks [illegible] age was too [illegible]

Mr. HOLRO[YD] [illegible] the offer of the [illegible] the original do[illegible] therefore withd[rew] [illegible]

Motion by leave [illegible]

The COLON[IAL SECRETARY] [illegible] the documents [illegible]

### BATHURST [illegible]

Mr. BLIGH [illegible] a Bill to inc[orporate] [illegible] Company.

The Bill was [illegible] time.

### SYDNEY G[OLD ESCORT COMPANY] BILL.

Mr. COWPER moved, 1. That the Sydney Gold Escort Company Bill be referred to the consideration and report of a Select Committee to consist of seven members, exclusive of the mover. 2. That the members of such Committee be Mr. Bligh, Mr. Cox, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Flood, Mr. William Macarthur, The Solicitor-General and Mr. Suttor.—Carried.

### AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK BILL.

Mr. COWPER moved, 1. That the Australian Joint Stock Bank Bill be referred to the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of six members, exclusive of the mover. 2. That the members of such Committee be Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Campbell, The Attorney-General, Mr. Park, Mr. Russell, and Mr. A. Osborne.—Carried.

### LIMITED LIABILITIES BILL.

On the motion of Dr. DOUGLASS, the House went into Committee on this Bill.

On the first clause being read,

Mr. DARVALL appealed to the honorable gentleman to postpone the further consideration of this measure. The principle of the Bill was under consideration in England, and it would be better to wait until they saw how it worked there. Besides, there was no pressing call for such a measure. No undertaking was languishing for want of capital, and the only effect would be to encourage reckless speculation by men of straw.

Dr. DOUGLASS said the House had already on two occasions affirmed the principle of this measure, and it was most extraordinary that any honourable member should ask him to withdraw it now. The principle had been tried and found to work well in America and on the Continent of Europe, and he could not see why it should meet with such factious opposition here. He remembered the hon. gentleman had referred to the opinion of the late President of the Board of Trade as being hostile to the principle; but the real fact was that he was favourable to the principle, but, in the case alluded to, he had declined to give the Queen's Theatre, in London, over to a company of noblemen and gentlemen who wished to lease it upon a limited liability; but he refused not because he opposed the principle, but because the measure was one which was unfair to the other theatres. On no ground would he consent to withdraw the measure, after it had been twice affirmed by the House.

Mr. HOLROYD supported the principle of the bill, which had been proved to work well elsewhere, and argued that its necessity was shown every day by the suspension of the standing orders for the purpose of incorporating companies.

Mr. DARVALL said, although the second reading had been passed, the measure, when really under discussion, had always been treated ignominiously. He argued that in old countries, where capital was not abundant, stimulants were required; but here circumstances were the very reverse of what they were in America, which was cited as a precedent, for there the field for enterprise was boundless, and capital scanty, whilst in this colony the field was very limited, and capital was so abundant that in the last instance of a company being formed, they were glad to look to 4 per cent. as a return for the investment of their money.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought that sufficient time had been given to hon. members to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principle and details of this measure; and he certainly thought it would be highly inconsistent on the part of the Committee to oppose it in its present stage.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that on a previous occasion he had expressed himself in favour of this measure, believing, from the success which had attended the [illegible] ings of its main p[rinciple] [illegible] commercial States [illegible] of the leading [illegible] that it would [illegible] Nevertheless, he [illegible] hurry so importa[nt] [illegible] House, and he subm[itted] [illegible] to refer the [illegible] tion and inquiry [illegible] It must be rememb[ered] [illegible] garded this measure [illegible] tages which it had [illegible] portant measures [illegible] law had been brou[ght] [illegible] various measures [illegible] Imperial Parliament [illegible] through the [illegible] (Hear, hear). It [illegible] the Council, as [illegible] by his hon. [illegible] member for C[illegible] with great caution [illegible] before passing this [illegible] carefully considered [illegible] mercantile men, [illegible] to stamp with authority a measure of this peculiar kind. (Hear.)

Dr. DOUGLASS thought it not perhaps bad taste, but certainly out of season to suggest that lawyers or traders were the only persons competent to deal with a measure of this kind. He would remind the committee that for three years past the principle of this Bill had been brought under the consideration of the Council; that the highest legal authorities in this colony had expressed themselves in its favour; that all the leading merchants of Sydney had signified their approval of it. He, Dr. Douglass, was surprised at the Attorney-General's doubts and fears, because, as an Irish lawyer, he must know that so long ago as 1782 this very principle of "Limited Liability in Partnerships" had been introduced into Ireland:—

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes; but not acted upon.

Dr. DOUGLASS resumed:—He begged the

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pardon of his hon. and learned friend. In the northern and commercial cities of Ireland it assuredly was acted upon, and with the greatest success. It was not, he admitted, in vogue in the southern agricultural districts. In America it had made the prosperous States what they were, and throughout Europe it was in the very highest favour. So far from this Bill having the tendency to excite undue speculation, it would act precisely the reverse. It was well known that in the railway mania of 1845, those who suffered by the panic were not large capitalists, but persons of comparatively small means—clergymen and professional people, widows and others, who were induced to invest their savings in these monster bubbles, because, as no limited partnership law was in force in England, they could not invest their money in such a manner as the present Bill proposed. By this an excellent principle was instilled. A parent could invest a few hundred pounds and make his son and daughter a partner in a limited partnership. His doing so was made public, and duly registered, and he was protected from losing more money than he actually put in. This Bill, in a word, had for its object, not the encouragement of speculation, but the placing of the thrifty and industrious man in such a position that by investing his money in a trading undertaking he was not thereby exposing himself to the risk of being deprived of his last shilling or his last acre. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DARVALL moved that the chairman leave the chair, and that the further consideration of the Bill in Committee be postponed until next Tuesday. He reiterated his opinion that so important an innovation on the existing law of partnership demanded the most mature deliberation on the part of the Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the amendment, which on being put was lost without a division.

The clauses of the Bill, from 1 to 14, were then considered seriatim. Several verbal amendments or additions were made to each on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL; and the 13th clause, which related to frauds by partners, was expunged, with the view of introducing a new clause, making special partners responsible for the keeping of proper sets of books, but not rendering them liable for errors therein.

Mr. NICHOLS said that the avowed necessity for introducing this clause convinced him more than ever of the dangerous character of this crude piece of legislation; and he expressed his belief that before two years had expired the House would be called upon to repeal it, if it now did pass into a law.

Mr. HOLROYD said that he had a new clause, which he wished to add to the Bill. And he thought that it would be desirable to have the Bill reprinted, with the verbal amendments and additions already made that evening in Committee, together with the new clauses which his honorable and learned friend the Solicitor-General and himself desired to add to it. He would, therefore, with the view of having the Bill so reprinted, move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday next. This was agreed to, and the House resumed.

CATTLE STEALING PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. NICHOLS the adoption of the report on this Bill (with the addition of a trifling verbal amendment in the 9th section) was agreed to, and the third reading ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

The Council adjourned at seven o'clock.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

NISI PRIUS SITTINGS.

BEFORE Mr. JUSTICE DICKINSON and a Jury of four.

STUBBS v. HARRIS.

This was an action on the case. The declaration alleged that defendant by the unskilful management of his vessel (the brig Jack) had run down a lighter belonging to plaintiff. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for plaintiff, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Fisher; attorneys, Messrs. Brenan and Russell. Counsel for defendant, Mr. Darvall; attorneys, Messrs. Rodd and Dawson.

The brig in coming up the harbour had rounded Dawes' point, and, coming somewhat sharply up into the wind, had run right into the lighter, causing the latter to sink almost immediately. These facts were undisputed, and the question at issue was whether this had been the result of carelessness or unskilfulness on the part of those who worked the brig; or whether it would have been possible for the two men in the lighter to get out of the way in time to avoid a collision. The evidence was contradictory.

His HONOR told the jury that they must find for the plaintiff, unless they should be of opinion that, by ordinary care, the men in the lighter might have avoided the collision.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £150.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Francis Alexander Levin, a special meeting. A claim was tendered, but, having been objected to, it was ordered by the Chief Commissioner to stand over for further evidence. For this purpose the meeting was adjourned for a week.

MEETING TO MORROW.

In the estate of Edward Bathurst, an adjourned meeting under a Judge's order, for examination of insolvent and others, at noon.

### NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned annual meeting of this Association was held at Mr. Mort's Rooms yesterday afternoon, and was more fully attended than any previous meeting of the Association has been. There were some fifty or sixty gentlemen present, including many of the first members of the community. We saw, among others, the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen; the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Sir Charles Nicholson; the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Wentworth, and a number of other members of the Legislature. The mercantile community were also represented by the presence of several of our leading merchants; and there was also a much better attendance than usual of the growers themselves.

The chair was taken by Mr. William Macarthur, the President of the Association, and the business was formally opened by the Secretary, Mr. Pennington, reading the minutes, not only of the last annual meeting, but of the meeting during last month, from which that then being held was an adjournment. Having done this, Mr. Pennington proceeded to read the following report:—

Your Committee have little to record since the date of their last report to the members. The condition of the Association during the interval has been one rather of hope than of action. The unsettled state of society, and the disinclination which it has hitherto induced in individuals to apply themselves to any branch of industry requiring time and energy to mature, have necessarily affected one of so slow growth as the production of wine,—beset as it is by countless difficulties, arising from opposing predilections, often of the most capricious nature,—want of skill and experience to turn to the best account the admitted natural capabilities of the territory,—and other obstacles existing to thwart and retard the growth of a solid commercial reputation for this important article of domestic consumption.

Your Committee would express their regret that the views of the founders of this association have not been more fully realised, and that they have not succeeded to the extent they could desire in arousing the vine growers of the Middle District to the importance, and, indeed, necessity, of bringing themselves and the results of their labours more frequently and prominently before the public. The cardinal object of the Association was the diffusion of such information as might be deemed valuable to turn the products of the vine to the best and most profitable account; but as yet the bare fact of the existence in the colony of such a branch of useful industry is hardly known beyond a comparatively limited circle.

The President endeavoured to rescue his brother vine growers from the reproach of perfect apathy and indifference to the promotion of their common interest, and your committee refer with pride and pleasure to his published communications on the general subject, which constitute at present the sole recorded transactions of the Association. They would urge most strenuously the necessity of more active exertions on the part of vine growers, if they would have the production of wine placed in a permanent record as one of the established industrial resources of this great and thriving country, and especially to enlist in the cause those labourers in the great field of scientific research whose services the improved circumstances of the colony have placed at their disposal. It is the bounden duty of this Association to encourage such exertions, and your committee earnestly expect their brother vine growers to avail themselves more than they have hitherto done of the means which this Association offers of publishing and circulating throughout the colony the results of their labours.

Your committee would remark that much remains to be accomplished before the wine of this colony can acquire a footing even in its own market. There is a host of prejudices to be encountered. First of all, there is a national prejudice somewhat akin to that which Mr. Hume described a century ago as characteristic of his countrymen, who, says he, would "think that country absolutely ruined, were French wine sold in England so cheap and in such abundance as to supplant all other home-brewed liquors." Mr. M'Culloch, in our own day, adverting to the same circumstance—the influence of fiscal regulations in altering the taste of a people, observes—"All but the most opulent classes having been compelled for a long period of years either to renounce wine or to use port, the taste for the latter has been firmly rooted, the beverage that was originally forced upon us by necessity having become congenial from habit." This national prejudice in favour of the wines of Spain and Portugal we have brought with us to this country; and so strong is it, that we prefer bad port and brandied sherry to the cheaper and more wholesome wines produced in the very suburbs of our city. But a greater difficulty to be overcome is the lamentable predilection of the less educated classes for alcoholic liquors, which has combined with a climate greatly predisposing to physical excitement to produce a thorough vitiation of taste. These obstacles time and energy will doubtless surmount. As society advances, the proneness to indulgence in intoxicating drinks may be expected to wear off; and the vinegrowers of New South Wales will greatly contribute to this result, and be justly looked upon as benefactors of their country, if they succeed in their object of producing a really national beverage.

This report was adopted by the meeting upon the motion of Mr. Mort. In making this motion Mr. Mort congratulated his fellow-members upon the very full attendance which they had been able to obtain upon that occasion, and upon the number of influential gentlemen who were present, as showing that the attention of the community was becoming forcibly, although gradually, drawn to the importance of this branch of industry. The President, he remarked, had hitherto stood almost alone as the advocate and supporter of this enterprise, but he trusted that in future this gentleman would have the earnest support and aid of his fellow wine-growers. The pressure of the times would doubtless increase the cost of production, but concurrently with this increase of expense there was also an increase not only in prices but in demand. From this, as well as from the imposition of 1s. per gallon upon imported wines, the colonial growers had a fair chance of competing successfully with the latter, which would doubtless be taken advantage of.

The report having been adopted, the following gentlemen were admitted as members of the association:—Mr. Josiah Betts, Mr. Alexander Berry, M.L.C., Dr. Bland, Dr. M'Ewan, Mr. J. N. Beit, Mr. Morehead, Mr. J. Kenyon Holden, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. James Mort, Mr. A. Morris, and Mr. W. C. Wenworth, M.L.C.

The Managing Committee were next re-appointed upon the motion of Mr. Norton. They consisted of five gentlemen:—Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. George Cox, Mr. E. Hickey, the Rev. Mr. Turner, and Mr. T. S. Mort. The accounts of the Treasurer, Mr. Joubert, were then presented and approved.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to read the following paper:—

In fulfilment of a promise I made shortly after the formation of this Association, to communicate in occasional papers, to be read at its general meetings, such facts likely to prove interesting to the cultivators of the vine, as might from time to time be brought under my notice, I have recorded a few observations which, with the permission of the meeting, I propose now to submit to it. On a former occasion, I believe on the day on which I first had the honour to occupy this chair, I read a paper in which were enumerated a few of the questions connected with the pursuit which we have united ourselves to promote, towards which it appeared to me to be most desirable that we should devote our attention, that we might bring them to the test of careful experiment. I took the liberty to make those suggestions, under a belief that we should thus, within a shorter period and with greater certainty, add to the very limited experience we have hitherto acquired. The paper I now produce details the results of some observations and experiments I have recently had an opportunity to make at Camden. They appear to me to be so conclusive on a question of great interest to the cultivators of the vine, to which on a former occasion I invited their attention, that I shall make no apology for again introducing the subject. That it may be more clearly understood I will first quote a paragraph from the paper presented by me at the meeting held on the 8th January, 1851:—

The method of summer pruning, as it is generally practised here by the Germans, and indeed all vinedressers from the colder wine districts of Europe, requires to be particularly noticed. I am of opinion, and it is a conclusion in the justice of which I am borne out by theory as well as by experience, that their practice of lopping off considerable portions of the growing shoots, after the foliage has in a great measure reached a state of full development, is generally most injurious to the vine; that in this climate it must often greatly diminish the quantity, and sometimes deteriorate the quality of the fruit.

The leaves of plants are adapted to perform for them the functions which the lungs and intestines exercise in animals. Besides their office of exposing the sap (which has considerable analogy to the blood of animals) to the action of the air and light, they are endowed with the power of absorbing moisture to a vast extent from the atmosphere during the night, and in damp cloudy weather. One of the first of modern physiologists in the vegetable kingdom has quaintly remarked, that he who should remove any considerable portion of the leaves of a fruit-bearing plant *growing under favourable circumstances, as regards climate and exposure*, with the view of increasing its productiveness, would be acting with about as much reason as one who should propose to extract a portion of the lungs and bowels of a human being, in the hope of improving his digestion. This remark is particularly applicable to the vine. There cannot be a greater error than to imagine that, in a climate like this, especially, abundance of foliage weakens the plant. There should be some proportion, no doubt, between the foliage and the crop of fruit, but it is very certain that the greater the abundance of healthy leaves, fully exposed to air and light, under a suitable temperature, the greater will be the capacity of the vine to bear a large crop. The practice, in all cold countries, of topping the plant during its growth, has probably obtained from the necessity taught by experience, of causing it to produce comparatively small crops of fruit close to the ground; and that to this end the vine must be kept within small compass. A very moderate quantity of leaves would in such cases suffice for the circulation of the plant; more would have the effect of causing it to absorb greater nourishment than the short duration and comparatively low temperature of the summer would enable it to elaborate,—an evil which would result in the imperfect maturity of the fruit, as well as of the wood. But in New South Wales our summers are usually so warm and bright, as well as so prolonged, that such reasons never can exist. If the crop of fruit be very small, and the wood very luxuriant, it may be advisable to reduce the latter to a certain extent, because the quantity of nourishment absorbed may be greater than the plant requires, and the fruit be too much shaded. For the same cause, in moist cloudy seasons, it may be proper to reduce the foliage, to save the growing crop from rotting. My object is, to call your attention to the injury inflicted in many vineyards by the systematic lopping and mutilation of the vines, whether they are luxuriant or not. The practice of pinching off the ends of growing shoots, to prevent them from rambling too far, is a very different thing, and can rarely operate injuriously. This is, in fact, the method adopted in colder climates, where the plant is most assiduously attended to. The vine is there, by repeatedly pinching off the ends of the shoots, restrained from over growth, but long shoots are never cut off. It is to the removal of such shoots with full grown leaves that I object. Bunches of grapes, moderately shaded, ripen more perfectly than those which are exposed to the sun. It is upon the leaves, and not upon the fruit, that the sun's rays should act. I have known the ripening of grapes to be very sensibly retarded by the removal of the leaves near the bunches of fruit, when the latter were approaching maturity. It would be an interesting experiment for gentlemen to make upon the economy of the plant to test the effect of removing a large portion of the foliage from a luxuriant vine bearing a full crop of fruit.

It is now necessary that I should describe the sites in which my recent experiments have been made. There are two vineyards at Camden; one, on a light very deep alluvial soil, is low, and nearly level,—conditions generally unfavourable to an early and complete maturity of crop. The other, upon the slope of a hill well raised above the low grounds, is open only to the north and east, and consists of a loamy soil intermingled with much decomposing calcareous stone, chiefly tufaceous limestone, and rests at the depth of several feet upon a calcareous clayey sandstone more or less altered by igneous action, and much interspersed with veins of carbonate of lime; few situations on this side of the Mountains offering conditions more favourable for a vineyard than this last. In both vineyards the vines in the Spring of 1852 were unusually backward until towards the middle of November; the growth then became most rapid and luxuriant. In the upper vineyard it soon became so rampant that before Midsummer it had been considered advisable to go over them three several times, to check its further extension for the season, by stopping the young shoots. In the lower the vines were scarcely less luxuriant, though more backward by ten or fifteen days. It will probably be remembered by many of the gentlemen present, that towards the end of December there occurred several remarkably hot days. On the last day of the year the thermometer at the South Head reached 107°, a point higher, it is said, than it had been known to attain for many years. I was absent from home at the time, and it is not in my power to state what was the maximum temperature at Camden, but it was without doubt several degrees higher than at Sydney. I was informed that very little motion in the air was perceptible during the hottest period of the day. On my return I noticed that the lower leaves of all the vines in the upper vineyard had been seriously affected by the heat. They were not scorched, the mode of training having, to a great extent, protected them from the direct action of the sun's rays, but they had prematurely assumed an autumnal appearance, such as denoted the cessation of healthy circulation, and their early fall. They accordingly did soon begin to turn yellow, and to drop off gradually; so that at the end of six weeks, or by the time that the fruit was more than half matured, so many of the lower leaves were gone as to leave the bunches hanging perfectly free from foliage. The latter were still protected from the direct action of the midday sun by a luxuriant canopy of foliage above (which indeed appeared to be sufficient to carry on the circulation), but they were so denuded below as to be quite bare looking at them sideways. The young wood had also become brown and ripe at an earlier period than usual. As the vines continued to make fresh growth for some time afterwards, the injury could scarcely be attributed to want of moisture in the soil. The varieties affected were the Riesling, and three sorts of the Frontignan, or Muscat. In the lower vineyard the same sorts are cultivated, but, from some local cause which I cannot explain, no damage to foliage or fruit was here sustained. Subsequently to the hot days just mentioned, the season, up to the 9th of March, proved to be highly favourable to the grapes. It was characterised by an uniform and high average temperature, without excessive heat, and with little rain. The weather then changed. After two or three days, with more or less rain, the atmosphere became moister, and for more than a fortnight, we had scarcely forty-eight hours without rain. No damage of consequence, however, was sustained by any of the sorts of grapes I have mentioned. Notwithstanding the long continued favourable weather, I noticed that on the denuded vines the grapes ripened slowly. They were perfectly fine to the eye, though not swelled out in the berry to so large a size as their earlier growth, and the state of the vines at midsummer, promised. This last circumstance affected the crop only as relates to quantity. A month before they were gathered the red sorts were perfectly coloured, and the two sorts of white had changed to a deep amber or brown. On the 14th March, the Riesling in both vineyards was gathered, and on the 28th, and two subsequent days, the Muscats. I have rarely seen grapes more perfect in appearance than were those of the upper vineyard; it denoted the most complete maturity. I may here mention that, in the latter, grapes are usually ripe ten days earlier than the same sorts in the lower vineyard; and their must, particularly that of the Frontignans, has always been richer in saccharine matter. In 1851 their juice was heavier by 12° to 15°. When, however, on the present occasion it came to be tested with the saccharometer, instead of being more dense, it proved to be poorer in sugar than the produce of the lower vineyard, to the extent of 6° to 10°. Now, if I take the produce of the uninjured vines of the lower vineyard as a standard from which to form an estimate, (and I would observe that their crop was an unusually large one,) I find that the Muscats in the upper vineyard were at least 15° to 20° less rich in saccharine matter than they would have been had no injury to their foliage been sustained; *or*, in other words, there was a loss of about ½lb. of grape sugar to the imperial gallon of the must. I can have no reasonable doubt that this loss is attributable solely to the fall of the lower leaves from four to six weeks sooner than happens in ordinary seasons. The circumstances I have detailed appeared to me to be interesting and worthy of being recorded, because they exemplify the importance to the circulation of the whole of the full grown leaves, and the injury which, in this climate, particularly, may be sustained by the crop in the loss of even a limited number. I would invite the attention of my brother cultivators of the vine to the probable consequences, if the vines had been previously subjected to the unmerciful lopping practised by some of the German vine dressers—little short of the loss of the remaining leaves and consequent destruction of the fruit. We may gather from the relative change which occurred in the richness of the must in the two vineyards, that the practice of stripping off the lower leaves to hasten the ripening of the fruit by exposing it to the sun, is founded in misconception of their proper functions; that although the additional exposure may cause the grapes to contract and shrivel by loss of moisture, the process of maturation, or in other words, the conversion of their crude juices into sugar, will be retarded. The practice ought to be an exceptional one, to be resorted to only when loss of crop from rottenness is to be apprehended. In our former transactions a detailed account will be found of a disease, or remarkable acid affection, which has occasionally occurred at Camden in new wine, when the must had been very rich in saccharine matter. I have before stated that repeated experiments had led me to believe that by using shallow vessels for the tumultaneous fermentation—the imperfect attenuation of the sugar which *leads to this disease* (apparently a direct conversion of a portion of the undecomposed sugar into a peculiar acid) may be prevented. I am now happy to add that, during the late vintage, as well as those of the two preceding seasons, my opinion has been confirmed for we have not had a single failure from this cause. Although the must in repeated instances, has been so rich in sugar that the scale of the saccharometer did not extend sufficiently to measure it, or amounting to more than 3½ lbs. to the imperial gallon, the attenuation has been complete in each case in which the manufacture of a dry wine was intended. I should state that the depth of the fermenting mass has in no instance exceeded 18 or 19 inches and that this season the temperatures of the must during the process of fermentation when at the highest have ranged from 82° to 88. Another improvement has been effected by adopting means of bringing the grapes from the vineyard without risk of their being crushed or injured by the way; so that in the event of their being gathered under a hot sun they can be kept to be cooled down under the night air previously to their being crushed. I have satisfied myself, by careful observation, that the vessels used in crushing the grapes are susceptible of acquiring the acid affection above mentioned, in a few hours, if the weather be close and moist, the must very rich in sugar, and the vessels not fully exposed to the air; and that the acid thus generated is certainly not the acetic. By exposing the vessels fully to the night air after each day's use, its *formation* may be prevented; but, if formed, the acid may be neutralized by clear lime water, without risk of injury. Several persons who are competent to offer an opinion on the subject have suggested the probability that the acid in question is the produce of the lactic fermentation; I am unfortunately not competent to add anything in confirmation of this suggestion; but whatever may be its nature, it would seem to be probable that a vessel however slightly tainted with it might become the means of communicating the disease to a large body of fermenting must, and that the infection (if I may be allowed so to express myself) might not become sensible to the taste, until after the tumultuous fermentation should have subsided. I regret that other avocations have prevented me from ascertaining by personal observation the nature of the last vintage generally. I fear that, from various causes, the crop in many instances has been very deficient. At Camden it has been abundant, and the wine promises to be of very good quality. I will not further trespass on your attention upon the present occasion, for I am very sensible that your time will be more profitably as well as more agreeably employed in discussing the samples of wine which have been brought hither for trial.

This paper was received by a warm and unanimous burst of admiration from all parts of the room.

The meeting then proceeded to decide upon the merits of the wines submitted to their inspection. Of these there were fifteen. One of them, however, as will be hereafter seen, was of continental growth. The remainder were pure Australian. Precedence was given, upon the motion of Mr. Cowper, to those transmitted from the Hunter River districts.

Although there is a rule of this Association requiring that each gentleman transmitting samples should, at the same time, transmit a memorandum of particulars as to the grape from which the wine is made, and certain other particulars, this rule was complied with by only three of the exhibitors. These were Messrs. King, Windeyer, and Hall, who transmitted the following papers.

No. 1.

WHITE WINE OF IRRAWANG.

The sample now submitted is the product of my vineyard in the year 1850; it was bottled about six months ago, and is moreover the growth of the same grape that yielded the wine for which the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society, at its competition exhibition of wines, 1850, awarded me the highest prize, being the Society's large gold medal.

That particular variety of grape is called by me Shepherd's grape, I having been kindly favoured by the late Mr. Shepherd, of Darling Nursery, Sydney (now nearly twenty years ago), with a large quantity of cuttings of it, which he then particularly recommended as a hardy good-bearing grape, without a name. Its qualities as a wine grape vine were then unknown in the colony. I made superior wine from it here in 1836, when the plants were then only eighteen months old, whilst the grape has ever since maintained a high reputation as a most desirable wine grape, and has been widely distributed by me, with that name, in this district. Of the last vines I planted, a large proportion of them were of this variety, and when I extend my vineyard it is intended to plant more of it than any other.

Although the present season of the year is not the most favourable in which to estimate the qualities of light wines, still I readily submit this sample to the judgment of the members of the association; it has however been generally much esteemed.

JAMES KING.

Irrawang, June 3, 1853.

No. 2.

Three samples of Colonial Wine are submitted by Mr. Windeyer, of Kinross, Hunter River. The vineyard is a level plain, open to the south-west and north-west. Soil, a silicious sand; culture, two ploughings and two hoeings annually. *No mixture of Spirits.*

Two bottles of Burgundy. This wine at eighteen months old obtained the medal at the Sydney Horticultural Association. Vintage, February, 1849; in cask four years; bottled about six months back; product of the black cluster grape.

Two bottles of Claret. Vintage, February, 1850. Product of the Medoc and Lambrusquat grape.

Two bottles of White Wine. Vintage, February, 1850. Product of the white Pineau grape.

No. 3.

Samples of wine to be exhibited at the Vineyard Association meeting, 21st June, 1853.

No. 1. Two bottles, vintage of 1851. Made from red and white Hermitage grapes mixed at the time of making.

No. 2. Two bottles, vintage of 1851. Made from Verdeilho grape.

No. 3. Two bottles, vintage of 1851. Made from Joli-Blanc, No. 296 of Mr. Busby's third, or Montpellier collection.

HENRY HALL.

The first wine exhibited was Mr. Windeyer's White Wine from the Pineau grape. This, although a fair wine, was not thought well of as to flavour.

No. 2 was the White Wine of Irrawang. This was a wine of undoubtedly good quality, but this particular sample of it having unfortunately acquired a decided twang of the cask, its merits could not be fairly judged of.

No. 3 was Mr. M'Dougall's White Wine of 1842, from the small Sherry and Gouais Grapes. A very promising young wine, free from any objectionable flavor.

No. 4. White Wine made by Mr. Bettington, from the Verdeilho grape, vintage of 1852. This was a first-rate wine in every respect, with a decided similarity in flavor to the finer wines of the Rhine.

No. 5. A white wine made by Mr. Hall, from the Joli-Blanc grape (No. 296 of Mr. Busby's collection). This also was a good sound wine, approaching to sherry in flavour, but with a sufficient share of the aroma and bouquet peculiar to the wines of Australia to mark its origin.

No. 6. White wine made by Mr. Cowper, from the Verdeilho grape, vintage of 1849. A very superior wine; good, sound, and delicately flavoured. This was a wine which might be compared favourably with the best of those imported from Europe.

No. 7. White wine from the Ancaro Grape of 1849, made at Camden by the Messrs. Macarthur. This was a wine of the same class as Nos. 4 and 6, and, like them, was of very superior quality.

No. 8 was a white Burgundy from France. This wine was sent to England for the Great Exhibition, but, arriving too late, it was met with by Dr. Richardson, who, struck with its similarity to the wines of Australia, purchased a cask, and brought it to Sydney, where it was bottled. This wine was sold at the Restaurants in London at 7s. 6d. per bottle, but although doubtless good, it was inferior in every respect to No. 7, which it most resembled, and to several other wines submitted to the judgment of the meeting on this occasion. This was the unanimous opinion. The exhibition of this wine was peculiarly interesting, as affording the best possible proof that the character of the finer Australian wines is not inferior to that of the continental productions, even of the more admired and costly kinds. The resemblance of this wine to that produced at the Camden Vineyard was very remarkable.

No. 9. White wine from the Reisling of 1849, made at Camden by the Messrs. Macarthur. This was an excellent, sound, and high flavoured wine. There were two samples of it exhibited, one of which had made the voyage to Europe and back in wood, and had been bottled since its arrival, while the other had never left the colony. This particular sample was of the travelled wine, and it exhibited an improvement in body and flavour over the untravelled wine, which proved beyond doubt not merely the ability of the colonial wine to bear the voyage, but that this exposure of it to the climateric and other influences which attend the transit is highly beneficial.

No. 10 was a wine too much out of condition to be judged of.

No. 11. A Red Wine, made by Mr. Edward Cox, of Hermitage and Oporto grapes, vintage of 1851. This was a good claret-like wine, but the sample appeared to have been recently disturbed.

No. 12. Kinross Claret, made from Medoo and Lambrusquat grapes by Mr. A. Windeyer. A wine of fair quality.

No. 13. A Claret, made by Mr. Hall, at Wilmington, near Windsor, from a mixture of the red Hermitage grape with two varieties of the white. Two samples of this wine were exhibited, both of them excellent as to body and flavor—in fact good sound merchantable wines.

No. 14. The rich liqueur wine made by the Messrs. Macarthur from the Muscat grape. This is a truly superb wine, the finest product of our Australian vineyards, and one which has only to be known in Europe to acquire as high a reputation as it has already attained among connoisseurs here.

No. 15 was a sample of the same wine as No. 9, but one which had not left the colony.

There was another production of the Camden Vineyard exhibited. This was a liqueur so sweet as to be almost describable as a syrup, composed of one part brandy to three parts of grape juice unfermented. This was seven years old.

The testing of the wines having been finished, the Chief Justice was placed in the chair, and a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Macarthur, not only for his services as president, but for the valuable paper which he had laid before the meeting. In putting this vote to the meeting, Sir Alfred Stephen alluded briefly to the really high character of the colonial wines, expressing his belief that a preference was only given to those which were imported from a desire to be thought fashionable, and that those who, like himself, accustomed themselves to the former, would speedily become so convinced of their excellence as to give them a subsequent preference. He likewise touched upon the necessity of establishing some depôt, as advocated in yesterday's *Herald*, where colonial wines might be procurable in small quantities by the consumer.

Mr. MACARTHUR having returned thanks, the meeting broke up.

Purkis and Lambert beg to remind purchasers that they sell this day, at the Mart, at 11 o'clock, saddlery, gig harness, white and regatta shirts, embossed table covers, &c.

### YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

THE Southern Escort returned from Goulburn, bringing only 101 ozs. 16 dwts. 3 grs. of gold. The flooded state of the country had prevented any communication between Goulburn and Braidwood and the other gold fields. The specie sent up for places beyond Goulburn was brought back. Both the Western and Southern escorts were again despatched last evening from the Treasury. The following is the list of consignees by yesterday's escort:—Isaac Levey, 22 ozs. 12 dwts.; R. Fawcett, 41 ozs. 17 dwts. 17 grs.; Isaac Levey, 37 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs. Total, 101 ozs. 15 dwts. 3 grs.

The Sydney Gold Escort also arrived yesterday from the Ovens, bringing 4481 ozs; and £4943 in cash. In consequence of the flooded state of the southern roads this escort lost three days in making the distance between the Ovens and Goulburn. The last escort from Sydney to the south was detained two days before it could pass the Cowpasture Bridge. As will be seen by advertisement, the gold by this escort will be deliverable at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, this and following days, during banking hours.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Harness, Shirts, Embossed Table Covers.

MR. BURT.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Stage Coach Harness, Tilted Cart, Horse and Harness; also, General Sale of Horses, Carts, Drays, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Doeskins, Broadcloths, &c.; at 11 o'clock, China Goods, Satin and Cloth Mantles, Winter Cloaks, Stays, Flowers, Wool Polkas, Boys' Dresses, Baby Linen, Bonnets, Soft and Dress Caps.

MR. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Draught Horses, &c.

MR. W. CLEMENTS.—At the Royal Horse Repository, Pitt-street, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Baker's Revolvers, Enamelled Seals, Patent Calf Grained, Morocco Leather, Coir Matting, Chamois Skins; at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Muskets, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, Revolvers, Kip Leather, Kangaroo Skins, Hay, Oranges; at 12 o'clock, Dressing Cases and Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Books, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, &c.

MR. DEAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Byass' Bottled Beer, Case Gin, Brandy, Rum, Sherry, Port, Champagne, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Force and other Pumps, Patent Water Closets, Wash-hand Basins, Beer Engines, Brass Taps, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores, ex Triumph, from San Francisco.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shops and Premises in Pitt-street, Land at the junction of Riley and Burton streets, South Head Road; Allotments at Paddington and Strawberry-hill, Waterside Property, Darling Harbour, the Station of "Bungus," in the Murrumbidgee District, with 5000 sheep.

The addition and alterations in the advertisements of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert's sales at the stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, were received too late for alteration in this publication.

The addition to Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld's advertisement of ironmongery (of iron and bar weights), was also received too late for this publication.

NORTH SHORE.—The parishoners of St. Leonard's, North Shore, have presented the Rev. Elijah Smith, the officiating minister, with a purse containing £57 5s. 6d. The Rev. W. B. Clarke will resume his duties at St. Leonard's at the end of this month, and it is probable that Mr. Smith will be appointed to Penrith, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. B. L. Watson.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—This evening, the entire proceeds of this establishment will be devoted to three of our most excellent local charities, namely, the Benevolent Asylum, the Sydney Infirmary, and the Asylum for Destitute Children. Mr. Wyatt has given the free use of the Theatre; Mr. and Mrs. Stark, the American tragedians, have volunteered their gratuitous services, and will appear for the second time here in the characters of *Claude Melnotte* and *Pauline*, in Sir E. L. Bulwer's play of the LADY OF LYONS, in which they were so favourably received on Thursday evening last. The whole of the company have also given their gratuitous services; and the programme, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Stark, includes Madame Sara Flower, Mrs Guerin, Madame Carandini, the Messrs. Howson, Mr. Rogers, &c.

WATER POLICE DEPARTMENT.—We understand that Captain Simpson, of the barque General Palmer, a gentleman long and favourably known in the mercantile and maritime circles of this city and port, is appointed to succeed Mr. J. O'Neil Brenan as Water Police Magistrate.

We are requested to call the attention of booksellers, and the public in general, to the Messrs. Moore's sale of law and standard works, which will be held this morning, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

We are requested by Mr. Newton to remind buyers of China goods that his sale of Mr. Dreutler's importation will take place this day, at his rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

Order of sales by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, bottled ale and porter, Guinness's stout, beers, brandy, gin, port and sherry, ginger wine, champagne; at 12 o'clock, beer engines, force pumps, brass taps, patent water closets, basins, &c.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The magistrates will meet at noon this day, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of appointing an Inspector of Weights and Measures for the city and district of Sydney.

The advertisement referring to the funeral of the late Mrs. Cooper was accidentally omitted in our yesterday's publication, on which day it was ordered to appear.

BIRTH.

At her residence, York street, 20th instant, Mrs. Robert Montague Jackson, of a son.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, at his residence, Meadow Bank, Jamberoo, Illawarra, Thomas Montgomery Perrott, Esq., late surgeon 41st Regiment Foot, aged 62.

On the 20th instant, Sarah Ann Holland, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Turner, of Phillip-street, Sydney, and late of the City of Exeter, age 25, much regretted by all who knew her.

At her residence, South Head Road, on the 20th instant, Mary, the beloved wife of the late Mr. John M'Cullough, Stonemason, leaving a large family to lament the loss of an affectionate mother and a sincere friend.

On the 21st instant, at his parents' residence, Pitt-street South, William, the second son of Mr. Thomas Salter, in his 22nd year.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. William Salter are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P.M. His remains will be moved from his late residence, Pitt-street South, at the hour above mentioned precisely. No circulars will be issued.
HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker,
10429 King-street West.

RUSHING TO PAY AN ACCOUNT under feelings of strong excitement, indignation, and disgust—
(Question)—"Why put my account in the hands of that notorious Bad Debt Collector?"
(Answer)—"Simply because we get (if we don't give) MORE satisfaction."
The undersigned is a *new man*, but an old and well tried practioner in the business alluded to above.
Delay not to avail yourselves of his services, or your claims will be irrecoverable by the Statute of Limitations having run out, by Insolvency, or by the departure of DEBTORS from the Colony.
HENRY HINE NEWMAN,
Accountant, Collector, and Agent,
Sussex-street, four Doors South of Bathurst-street.
N.B.—Legal Documents engrossed.
☞ Required for a permanancy, a House centrically situated. 10364

MR. SAMUEL SAMUELS (late of Norwich) will hear of something to his advantage by applying to J. C. COHEN AND SONS, Circular Quay. 10319

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name without his written order.
GEORGE BERESFORD CHRISTMAS.
Abbotsford, June 20. 10317

NOTICE.—BALL at the Royal Hotel, this day, Wednesday, June 22nd. Carriages will put down with their horses heads towards Market-street. 10349

AT a Meeting of Members of the Church of England, held in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street, on the 20th June, 1853—the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, in the chair,—the Report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the best mode of acknowledging, by some appropriate and enduring memorial, the eminent services of the late Bishop Broughton, was brought up, recommending the opening of a Fund, to be called the "BROUGHTON MEMORIAL FUND," of which the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the four Senior Incumbents of the County of Cumberland, for the time being, shall be Trustees,—for the maintenance of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Diocese of Sydney; and further, recommending that, to meet the wishes of those who may desire some visible memorial of the late Metropolitan, in connection with the Cathedral, a Second Fund be opened, to be called "THE BROUGHTON WINDOW FUND," for providing the Eastern Window of the Cathedral with Painted Glass,—no individual subscription to which should exceed two guineas.

1. It was moved by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice; seconded by THOMAS ICELY, Esq. J.P.; and resolved,—
That the recommendations of the report just read be adopted, except that in addition to the Archdeacon and four Clerical Trustees, there shall always be four Lay Trustees, who shall unitedly form a Board for the investment and appropriation of the proposed Fund, for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen, in such manner by life assurance, or otherwise, as the Board shall think fit; and that the first Lay Trustees be Messrs. Michael Metcalfe, Charles Lowe, W. T. Cape, and Charles Kemp; and that all vacancies at any time occurring in the number of the Lay Trustees be supplied by the remaining Trustees.

2. Moved by the Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq., Colonial Secretary; seconded by CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.C.; and resolved,—
That this meeting, bearing in vivid recollection the eminent services and character of the late Venerable Bishop of Sydney, and deeply impressed with a sense of the benefits which he conferred on this diocese and community, earnestly commend the objects of the proposed subscription, in commemoration of our late Metropolitan, to the support of their fellow-churchmen throughout the colony.

3. Moved by W. T. CAPE, Esq.; seconded by JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., J.P.; and resolved,
That the following gentlemen be a Committee for the purpose of collecting the subscriptions, and appropriating them to their respective objects:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev. Thomas Hassall | Messrs. Charles Cowper |
| F. Wilkinson | W. T. Cape |
| H. H. Bobart | Charles Kemp |
| W. H. Walsh | James Barker |
| Captain King, R.N. | J. W. Jones |
| Mr. Robert Campbell, M.C. | M. Metcalfe |

4. Moved by JAMES BARKER, Esq.; seconded by M. METCALFE, Esq.—and resolved,—
That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Venerable the Archdeacon, for his kindness in presiding, as well as for his having called attention to the subject of the memorial.
(Signed) W. WILLIAM COWPER,
10043 Chairman.

MONSIEUR AUGUSTE PICQUE, de PARIS.—Venez diner à 1 h', au White Horse Tavern, George-street.—Votre vieil ami. A.R. (Leipsick et Paris). 10337

NOTICE.—I, Robert Little, of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, hereby give notice that I am no longer a shareholder in the Bank of New South Wales, and am not responsible for any liabilities that Company may incur.
June 17. 10407

INFORMATION WANTED.—A Young Man from the United States, wishes to know the address of Mr. Thomas Hughes or his son John, who emigrated to this colony about 16 years ago, from Lisheen, County Roscommon, Ireland. Any person knowing the parties will confer a favour by addressing A. F. FITZ, care of Martin Daly and Co., 25, Little Bourke-street East, Melbourne. 10329

WANTED, a small Cottage, or part of an unfurnished House, within or near to the limits of the city. Address, with particulars, C.C.Z., *Herald* Office. 10340

PREMISES wanted, in a business part of the city, front or back, with good light, suitable for carrying on a quiet and cleanly manufacturing business. Apply by letter, addressed PREMISES, *Herald* Office. 10327

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Wanted, a Gentleman qualified to give instruction in the above to a class in the St. James' Grammar School. Apply to the Rev. THOMAS DRUITT, Hyde Park West. 10424

TO ORGANISTS.—A gentleman of moderate abilities may meet with an engagement, by addressing J.R.F., *Herald* Office. 10366

SURVEYOR.—A gentleman, being a good draughtsman in the above profession, will hear of a good situation by applying, in writing, enclosing specimens of his ability, to M. O., *Herald* Office. No one but a person of respectability, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business, will be treated with. 10350

WANTED, an experienced Book-keeper. Applications will be received till the 25th instant, and none but thoroughly competent parties need apply, GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 10395

WANTED, for an establishment in Maitland, a respectable young man, as an Assistant. It is necessary he should have a knowledge of drapery,—one accustomed to a general store would be preferred. Apply at Mr. BOWDEN'S, Harrington-street, Church-hill, between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M. 10351

WANTED, a Partner in the Millinery and Dressmaking business. The advertiser has a perfect knowledge of both branches, and has long been accustomed to business. Address E. T. B., *Herald* Office. 10444

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two Assistants; also, a Youth to learn the business. Apply to B. S. HAIGH, 289, Pitt-street. 10531

WANTED, a first-rate Milliner, to whom, if one of ability, a liberal salary will be given. Also, an Apprentice. Apply at Mrs. GARDENER'S, George-street South, five doors west of Goulburn-street. 20324

WANTED, Two journeymen Basket-makers, at the best wages in Sydney, (£3 per week). Apply to JOHN YARD, Basket-maker, 91, York-street. 13338

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, Men to do piecework, for which the highest price will be given. Apply to GARSED AND CO., 548, George-street. 10391

BLACKSMITH.—Wanted, a good Ship's Blacksmith. Apply at the Patent Slip. 10372

WANTED, a Barmaid. WILLIAM TOOGOOD, Masonic Hall, York-street. 10145

WANTED, a Waiter. None but sober active men need apply. WILLIAM TOOGOOD, Masonic Hall, York-street. 10416

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, to attend a confectioner's shop. Apply to Mrs. FOSTER, 518, George-street, Sydney. 10429

WANTED, an active young man as Porter. None need apply without reference from their last place in town. To a suitable party the highest wages will be given. Apply this afternoon to JOHN STIRLING, Grocer. 10371

GROOM.—Wanted, an active Young Man, unmarried, as Groom. Apply at STEWART'S Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street. 10382

WANTED immediately, a respectable steady Man, as Groom and Coachman. Also, two female Servants—one, a good plain Cook, the other as Laundress. Apply to Mrs. O'BRIEN, Castlereagh-street North. 10122

WANTED, a Man fully capable of driving a horse and cart. Apply to C. SCOTT, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street. 10447

GOVERNESS.—A young Lady, competent to instruct in the ordinary branches of female education, including music, drawing, &c., is desirous of a situation in or near Sydney. Apply to Mr. STENHOUSE, Solicitor, 230, Elizabeth-street. 10418

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a Young Lady, a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family. The advertiser is also a good needle woman. Salary no object. Address M. P., *Herald* Office. 10330

TO AGENTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a young married man, of active business habits, and not afraid of work, is open to an engagement in any of the above capacities—has an excellent knowledge of the colonial trade in several branches, as well as experience in the Adelaide and Melbourne markets. To any one requiring a pushing hand, the advertiser would be happy to treat with on reasonable terms. Address "BUSINESS," *Herald* Office. 10339

WANTED, by a young man, Board and Lodging in a respectable family, where he can have the use of a room for a few hours' study, without being an incumbrance to the family. The advertiser can have references from several respectable people in Sydney. Address G. R., *Herald* Office. 10368

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, just arrived from London, a situation in a shop or warehouse: understands bookkeeping, and has no objection to make himself generally useful; has been used to the stationery and bookselling business. Address, T.C., Mr. David Clarke's, Board and Lodging House, York-street, Sydney. 10370

WANTED, by a middle-aged respectable married Man, permanent employment as Book-keeper, Warehouseman, &c. He is well acquainted with the general business of a counting-house, and would make himself actively useful in any occupation where confidence and commercial knowledge are required. Address C. C. Z., *Herald* Office. 10341

A RESPECTABLE Widow, without incumbrance, is desirous to meet with a situation as Housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower. Would not object to undertake the domestic charge of two or three children deprived of maternal care. Most respectable references given. Address A. B., care of Messrs. S. Peek and Co., George-street. 10320

TO Grocers, Storekeepers, or others.—A man who has had much experience in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, in London, is desirous of an engagement, as Storekeeper, Salesman, Clerk, or in any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful. Address J. M. *Herald* Office. 10335

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Young Female, as Children's Maid or Housemaid, in a small family. Good references can be given. Address L. M., *Herald* Office. 10332

BLACK HORSE, 6 years old, branded on near shoulder PM, a star on forehead, near hind foot white.
Brown horse, branded on near shoulder TC, a star in forehead, aged.
TWENTY POUND REWARD if stolen, on the conviction of the party, and FIVE POUNDS REWARD if strayed.
The above reward will be paid if delivered at my residence, or to Mr. DANIEL TINDALL, or Mr. THOMAS ASHCROFT, Liverpool.
F. WILLIAM THOMPSON. 10321
Reedy Creek, near Yass, June 17.

TEN POUNDS REWARD, for recovery of a Horse, a second time stolen from Louisa Creek.—Stolen, on the 24th of April last, a strong square-built draught horse, aged, real chesnut, blaze down face, saddle marked on near side, branded ☉ on near side IO under saddle. The above reward will be given on conviction of the offender, or three pounds for information leading to the recovery of the horse. THOMAS SPRATT, Storekeeper, Louisa Creek. 10316

TWO OR FOUR POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas some felonious person or persons entered my premises, at South Creek, on Saturday the 4th, or Sunday the 5th instant, by breaking shutters and getting in at a window, and took therefrom a silver D. B. Geneva watch, silver dome, and enamelled dial, made by Wylder, No. 902: I hereby offer the above reward of two pounds for the recovery of the said watch, and four pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders. WILLIAM CHISHOLM. 10390

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Two or three young gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 5, Bligh-street. 10434

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with the above in a small genteel family, residing at Woolloomooloo. For address and reference apply to Messrs. KERN and MADER, Hunter-street. 9887

TO LET, a House in Cumberland-street, containing six rooms. The water is laid on to the premises. For further particulars apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 10419

EXCHANGE.—The Tenant of a well-built 4-roomed House, water laid on, well enclosed private yard, and in an open airy situation, at the low rental of 20s. per week, within five minutes' walk of the General Post Office, Sydney, is desirous of exchanging the same for a house of 5 or 6 rooms or more, either in Sydney or the suburbs. Rent to range from about 30s. to 40s. per week. Apply at No. 9, Hosking-place, Castlereagh-street North. 10421

TO be Let, on a Lease for seven years, a valuable property, situated in York-street, north of the Town Hall, and which has been under lease to Mr. James Walker, for the last ten years, at a rental of £144 per annum, during which lease Mr. Walker has erected seven dwelling houses on the property: part of the premises are at present occupied by Mr. Friend, of York-street. Parties desirous of leasing the above are informed that possession may be had on the 1st of July next, and are also requested to make their offer by written tender, stating what amount they will give per annum; (rent to be paid monthly). Tenders will be received up to the 26th instant. Address Messrs. WILLIAMS AND HINCKS, at Mr. Robert Henderson's, Dove Inn, Erskine-street. 10428

TO be Let, (by tender) for 5 or 7 years, from the 1st January next, those two Shops and premises—together or separately—Nos. 89, and 91, King-street, near George-street, now in the occupation of the Executors of the late William Turley and Mr. Perks. Tenders to be given in on or before the 1st of July, to R. A. A. MOREHEAD and M. YOUNG, O'Connell-street. 10361

TO BE LET or Sold, privately, a large Cottage, with a fine well of water and yard. Beautifully situated on the turn of the Glebe Road. Apply on the premises, occupied by Mr. Rowland. Rent, 35s. per week. 10309

TO LET.—One of Mr. Lee's Cottages upon the Redfern, containing entrance lobby, three rooms, also kitchen, yard, and well of water. Rent, 20s. per week. Apply to Mr. COWAN, Ada Cottage, Redfern, near the Redfern Inn. 10334

A PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.—To Let, from the 1st of July, 1853, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a Public-house now in full trade, known as the Sportsman's Arms, situate in the most central part of Campbelltown, and adjoining the Post Office. The stock-in-trade and portion of the furniture can be had on moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the stores of D. EGAN and Co., spirit merchants, George-street, opposite the Market-place; or to the proprietor, upon the premises. JOHN DOYLE, Campbelltown. 10345

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Challis, Esq., Chairman | James Henderson, Esq.
J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
John Gilchrist, Esq. | Robert Towns, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. DELOITTE.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. JOHN BINGLE AND SON.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before One o'clock, to receive applications for Insurances.
Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

| | Guineas, per cent. | | Guineas per cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain.... | 2 | Port Otago...... | 2 |
| China .......... | 2½ | Port Cooper .... | 3 |
| Manila ........ | 2½ | Wide Bay ...... | 2 |
| India ......... | 2½ | Clarence River .. | 2 |
| Java .......... | 2 | Moreton Bay .... | 1½ |
| Mauritius ...... | 2 | Twofold Bay .... | ¾ |
| Cape of Good Hope ........ | 2½ | Panbula ........ | 1 |
| | | Port Phillip ..... | 1¼ |
| Valparaiso ...... | 2 | Ditto, per steamer | 1 |
| California ...... | 2 | Adelaide ........ | 1½ |
| Auckland ...... | 1½ | Hobart Town.... | 1 |
| Port Nicholson .. | 2½ | Launceston .. ... | 1¼ |
| Nelson ........ | 2½ | Circular Head.... | 2 |

GOLD AND SPECIE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Phillip .... | 1 | Great Britain .. | 2 |
| Ditto, per steamer | ¾ | Singapore ...... | 1½ |

Policies on goods, gold and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months ............ 3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months ............ 5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling Voyages .... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B. Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1853. 3826

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, MACQUARIE-PLACE.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Applications for Insurance will be received at this Office daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.
589 J. B. METCALFE.

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to accept Risks (covered by Protecting Policies at Lloyd's, and other Insurance Companies in LONDON) by the Steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Royal Mail Company, or the General Screw Steam Company, either by the OVERLAND ROUTE, or via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to ENGLAND, FRANCE, and to any Port in INDIA or CHINA, and Intermediate.
The interest in the Protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the purpose of their becoming the medium of payment in the event of loss.
For Rates of Premium, and other information, apply to J. S. SPARKES, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, June 8. 8760

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.
Ship Francis Walker.
PASSENGERS from England by the above-named ship who have not paid the first quarterly instalment due from them to this society, on account of their passage money to Sydney, are hereby requested to pay the same without delay to the credit of the society, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney. JOHN HENRY CHALLIS, Treasurer. 9317

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE BRANCHES.
ALEX. STUART—Manager.
Local Director at Newcastle—C. SIMPSON, Esq., J.P.
Resident Accountant ditto—H. W. OLIVER.
BRANCHES of this Bank are now open at West Maitland and Newcastle, for receiving deposits, discounting approved bills, and negociating drafts on the head office, Sydney, and the various branches and agencies of the bank in the colonies and London, and for the transaction of all other ordinary banking businesses.
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary and Inspector of Colonial Branches.
Sydney, June 15. 0010

MONUMENTAL CITY RELIEF FUND.
IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the public meeting held at the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday, the 31st May, the following gentlemen have consented to receive subscriptions in aid of the above fund, viz.:—
The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney
The American Consul
The Port Master
The Superintendent of Police
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.
Thomas Woolley, Esq.
John Alger, Esq.
Thomas S. Mort, Esq.
James Sheppard, Esq.
John Arkins, Esq., J.P.
Captain Fox
E. C. Weekes, Esq., C.C.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.
Henry Parkes, Esq.
J. G. Raphael, Esq.
JAMES SHEPPARD, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, June 1. 763

AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors having determined on making a further call of £4 per share on the shares of the second series in the Capital Stock of this Company, shareholders are hereby required to pay the same into the *Company's office in Sydney*, on or before the 1st day of August next.
By order of the Board.
FREDERICK TERRY,
Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, June 12. 8976

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
DRAFTS on London, Melbourne, and Geelong, bought and sold by this Bank, at the current rates of exchange. Sola Drafts on London, of £5 each, payable on demand, may be obtained on application at the Bank Offices, 397, Pitt-street North, Sydney.
6687 ALEXANDER HART, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON'S HALL.
NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Masonic Room, at the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, on Thursday next, the 23rd June instant, at 4 o'clock, P.M.
By order,
WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Pro. Sec.
June 17. 10205

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, agreeably to clause No. 2 in the deed of settlement, will be holden at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital of the said Company, by creating 1500 new shares of £10 each, rendered necessary by the rise in the price of materials and labour. All shareholders are particularly requested to attend or send their proxies.
BOURN RUSSELL, Chairman.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Office, East Maitland. 8660

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director in this Company.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 4th June, 1853. 8055

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Exchange-buildings, George-street, on Wednesday, the 22nd June instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of James Henderson, Esq., resigned.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, Proprietors becoming Candidates for the Office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the office of the Company.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, June 1. 7597

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned is the Agent of the above Company, and will receive proposals for Life Policies.
The necessary forms can be had on application.
LOUIS BARBER,
1664 Circular Quay.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, SYDNEY.
PRINCIPAL—The Rev. J. MILNER, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford.
VICE-PRINCIPAL—JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master in the York and Ripon Diocesan Training College.
GERMAN MASTER—Mr. HORNING, late of Lübeck.
THE General Education in this Institution, which will be opened in July, will be carried on in two departments, viz.,—
I. The Upper School.
II. The Lower School.
The course of instruction in the UPPER SCHOOL (intended to prepare Pupils for the Universities and the learned professions), will correspond with that adopted in the large Public and Foundation Schools in England. In the LOWER SCHOOL (for general and mercantile pursuits), the course of instruction will comprise the Latin, German, and English Languages; Trigonometry, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping, &c.
The German Language will also be taught in the Upper School, without any extra charge.
Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Rev. J. MILNER, Bedford House, Hyde Park, Sydney. 8048

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.
THE Rev. J. MILNER begs to announce that he has taken a large and commodious House, containing 22 rooms, for the reception of Boarders for the Schools, and such Undergraduates of the Sydney University as may require a comfortable residence, together with effective assistance in preparing for the University Lectures and Examinations.
N.B.—TEN can be accommodated with separate bed-rooms; in the larger dormitories TWO or THREE, but in no case more than FOUR; so that every attention may be paid to their comfort. 8649

HUSSEY, BOND, AND HALE, Agents and Commission Merchants, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Sydney.
REFERENCES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs Sampson and Tappan; George B. Upton, Esq. | Boston. |
| Messrs. Birckhead and Pierce; John Clarke, Esq. | Baltimore. |
| Messrs. Bucklin and Crane; Oliphant and Sons; Foster, Elliott, and Co. | in New York. |
| George Peabody, Esq. | London. |
| Messrs. Fred. Huth and Co.; Brown, Shipley, and Co. | Liverpool. |
| Joseph Hobson, Esq.; Messrs. A. Hemengway, and Co. | Valparaiso. |
| Maxwell, Wright, and Co.; Kirchner, and Co. | Rio Janeiro. |
| J. H. Baillie, Esq., Bank New South Wales | Sydney. |

22, Macquarie-place.

COMMISSIONS FOR GEELONG.
THE undersigned will be happy to receive consignments of goods, colonial produce, and merchandise generally, for sale on commission, and to execute, with punctuality and despatch, any orders that may be entrusted to them in the above branch of business; or for the purchase of any goods that may be required by those who may wish to avail of their services.
References may be made as to respectability, to Messrs. P. N. Russell, and Co., Sydney.
EDWARD WALTON AND CO., late C. J. Dennys and Co., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Market Square, Geelong. 5787

COFFEY, HILL, AND CO., Produce Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, Melbourne, are prepared to receive and make liberal cash advances on all kinds of produce consigned to them, and will provide store room for one week free of charge. To avoid delay, keep down charges and do the best for perishable goods,—they will hold weekly auction sales at their spacious and convenient stores on the wharf, so that shippers may rely on obtaining the best prices and receiving their account sales with the utmost promptitude.
Melbourne, February 5. 531

MR. HENRY FERRIS, Merchant and Commission Agent, 291, Pitt-street, Sydney. 5139

THE partnership at present carried on by the undersigned, under the style and title of Mitchell and Tully, as Ship Chandlers Wine and Spirit Merchants, Custom House and General Agents, will, by mutual consent, cease to exist on and after the 30th day of June next. All persons having any claims against the above firm will be good enough to forward their accounts on or before the aforesaid 30th June, and any persons indebted to the above firm are requested to pay same immediately.
GEORGE MITCHELL.
GEORGE TULLY.
Witness—J. Reid.
Queen's Wharf, Newcastle, May 13. 6455

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.
THE undersigned begs to announce that he has succeeded in getting the six cases of the above medicines shipped "in and upon the good ship Zeepaard, whereof is master Captain Giltjes," and that he has instantly supplied the following sub-agents:—
Sydney.—Mr. Cleary, King-street; Mr. Beer, George-street, near *Herald* Office; Mr. Marshfield, Brickfield-hill.
Maitland (East).—Mr. W. Patey Peek.
——— (West).—Mr. Birdman.
Castlereagh.—Mrs. Gorman.
Goulburn.—Mr. Emanuel; Mr. Jones, of the *Goulburn Herald*; Mr. Jacob.
Bathurst.—Mr. Parker, Druggist.
Berrima—Mr. Powell.
Yass—Messrs. Godfrey and Antony; and Mr. Moses.
Paterson.—Mr. Reade.
Grafton.—Mr. Hawthorne.
Wide Bay.—Mr. Palmer.
Cornish Settlement.—Mr. George Hawke.
Murrurundi.—Mr. James Juchau.
Armidale.—Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist.
Morpeth.—Mr. O'Keefe.
Maneroo.—Messrs. S. and H. Solomon; and Mr. Montagu.
Kiama.—Mr. Pike.
Wollongong.—Hewlett and Co.
Richmond.—Mr. W. G. Board.
Orange,—Mr. John Woodward.
J. K. HEYDON,
425 Wholesale Agent

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Notice—No persons will be admitted to the Dress Boxes unless they are suitably attired.
NEW YORK SERENADERS.—The New York Serenaders beg respectfully to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, that they have engaged the Theatre for the purpose of giving ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL SOIREES, and that their first will take place on Thursday evening, June 23, and on this occasion the programme will consist of Glees, Quartettes, Trios, English Songs, &c.; Ethiopian Melodies, Burlesques, Instrumental Music, &c.
The New York Serenaders beg to inform the public that this company was organized in the United States, in 1848, and performed there with great success; and have since given their entertainments in California, the Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, Van Diemen's Land, and Australia; and were patronised by his Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, Governor-General of Australasia; and Sir William Denison, Governor of Van Diemen's Land. And then made a professional tour through India, giving their entertainments in Calcutta, where they were patronised by the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India; in Madras by Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of the Madras Presidency; in Ceylon by Sir George W. Anderson, K.C.B., Governor; and in Bombay by his Excellency Lord Falkland, Governor of Western India; and from the distinguished and liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon them by the *haut ton* in those places, they are encouraged to hope that they may not be unappreciated here.
The true American "Negro Character" will be represented at their entertainments.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
WHITE FACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Glee, the Mariner ...... | Messrs. Nash, Kitts, Pierce, and Reading |
| Quartette, Napoleon's Grave | Messrs. Kitts, Nash, Pierce, and Reading |
| Quartette, Beware, beware! | Messrs. Nash, Kitts, Pierce, and Reading |
| Glee, Hail smiling Morn.... | Messrs. Kitts, Reading, Pierce and Nash, |

(Intermission of ten minutes, for change of costume.)
PART II.
ETHIOPIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Introductory Overture...... | Company |
| Opening chorus, Let's be Gay (music from Robert le Diable) ............ | Company |
| Picayune Butler .......... | Mr. Pierce |
| The Dandy Broadway Swell | Mr. Kitts |
| Jenny get your Hoe Cake done.............. | Mr. Reading |
| Virginia Rosebud; or, the stolen child (music from the Bronze Horse) ...... | Mr. Nash |
| Trio, Darkey Schoolmaster | Messrs. Kitts, Nash, and Pierce |
| Poor Aunt Dinah......... | Mr. Pierce |
| Nancy Bell (music composed by Louis Emanuel) ...... | Mr. Nash |
| Way down in Cario ...... | Mr. Reading |
| Old Folks at home ....... | Mr. Kitts |
| Stop dat Knocking ........ | Mr. Pierce |

(Intermission of ten minutes.)
PART III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banjosolo, imitation of Christ Church bells ........... | Mr. Reading |
| Duet, Flutina and Guitar .. | Messrs. Pierce and Nash |
| Ballad, Ben Bolt, Concertina accompaniment by Mr. Pierce ............ | Mr. Nash |
| Burlesque on Mesmerism .. | Company |

(Intermission of ten minutes.)
PART IV.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medley Overture and Chorus | Company |
| Black eyed Susannah ...... | Mr. Nash |
| Angelina Baker ........ .. | Mr. Pierce |
| Julianna Johnson ....... | Mr. Reading |
| Whose dat Nigger a peeping. (Music from "Fra Diavolo") ........... | Mr. Kitts |
| Nelly Bly .............. | Mr. Nash |
| Duet—Come to the Old Gum Tree ............ | Messrs. Pierce and Kitts |
| Old Joseph ............. | Mr. Lee |
| Sally White: Music from "Don Pasquale" ...... | Mr. Nash |
| Niggers from the South (laughing chorus, as arranged by the New York Serenaders).......... | Mr. Pierce. |

The whole to conclude with the Locomotive Railroad Overture.
Tickets and Boxes may be secured at Mr. Torning's, Box Office, Victoria Hotel; and tickets may be obtained of Mr. Moffitt, Stationer, Pitt-street. Dress Circle, 4s.; half-price, 2s. Upper Circle, 3s.; half-price, 2s. Pit, 2s.; half-price, 1s. Gallery, 1s.; no half-price.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances to commence at half-past seven. 10214

VICTORIA THEATRE.
GRAND OPERATIC AND CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY NEXT, June 27th.
Under the immediate patronage of his Worship the Mayor of Sydney.
MR. EVANS SLOPER has the honour to announce that a grand Concert will take place on the above evening, under the immediate patronage of his Worship the Mayor, and several families of distinction.
The programme will be as varied and attractive as possible, and will be divided as follows:—
PART I.
Musical Pot Pourri, by Mr. Rainer's Ethiopian Serenaders, who have been specially engaged for this concert.
PART II.
Miscellaneous performance of chamber music.
Vocalists—Miss Harris, Mr. F. Howson, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Rainer, Mr. Sloper, Mr. White, and any other acknowledged talent that may offer.
Instrumentalists—
Harp, Madame Storr
Trombone, Mr. J. Howson
Sax Horn, Mr. Evans Slover.
PART III.
BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN OPERA. Full particulars of which will be duly announced.
Tickets can be had of Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, 555, George-street; Messrs. H. Marsh and Co.; and at the Theatre.
Parties wishing to secure places can inspect a plan of the arrangements at Messrs. H. Marsh and Co.'s, 490½, George-street. 1003

GRAND CONCERT.
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Honorable Mrs. Keith Stewart.
MR. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester) has the honour to announce to the gentry, his friends, and the public of Sydney, that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place at the Victoria Theatre, on THURSDAY Evening, June 30, 1853.
Mr. J. will be assisted by all the available talent in Sydney on this occasion.
Boxes, Stalls, &c., for which immediate application is earnestly requested, may be had of the principal Music Sellers. 9968

THE Flutina and Concertina taught by J. O. Pierce, of the New York Serenaders. A line addressed to him, at Mr. MARSH'S Music Saloon, George-street, will be promptly attended to. 8640

PINTS, PINTS, PINTS.
400 DOZEN pints of Ale and Stout, consisting of Byass', Marzetti's, Bridge's, Dunbar's, and Allsopp's
500 Dozen quarts of Ale and Stout, consisting of Byass', Marzetti's, and Evans'
Port and Sherry, in pints
Cherry Brandy, and Calcutta Bitters, in pints
Champagne, very superior, in pints.
On sale at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, next to the Exchange. 9829

READER!!! if you are about to add to the comfort and elegance of your home, and would wish to do so upon sound and economical principles, before purchasing your furniture at any other house, call at the OLD CITY THEATRE, where you will at any time see a stock at least twice as extensive as any other in the colony; in quality and style second to none; and at prices BEYOND ALL COMPARISON.
Mark the address—
DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse,
City Theatre, Market-street.
Importers and Manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture. 10108

EDWARD H. JONES (late of 62, Cornhill, London), Working Jeweller and Watchmaker, No. 1, Hunter-street, and first shop from George-street, begs to offer the following list of prices for clocks, warranted.

| | £ | s. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American striking clocks ...... | 1 | 16 | each |
| Union pattern ditto ............ | 2 | 6 | each |
| Very elegant inlaid clocks, lever movement ............ | 3 | 5 | each |
| Octagon pattern ditto for office .. | 3 | 0 | each |
| Eight-day office clocks, from .... | 4 | 0 | each |

9934

EDWARD H. JONES (late of 62, Cornhill, London), Watchmaker and Working Jeweller, No. 1, Hunter-street, the first shop from George-street, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sydney that he has just received from one of the most celebrated London makers the choicest selection of Watches that has ever been imported into the colony.
In submitting the following list of prices, E. H. J. begs to observe that there is no increase upon the London charges, and that each watch is guaranteed for two years.

| | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|
| Double bottomed gold lever jewelled watches .................... | 15 | 15 |
| Ditto with hunting cases .. ........ | 18 | 18 |
| Double bottomed silver lever jewelled watches .......... .......... | 5 | 15 |
| Ditto with hunting cases .......... | 6 | 6 |

All watches repaired on the premises by experienced workmen, and at fixed charges.
Watch Glasses fitted at 1s. each. 9935
No. 4.]

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY OF SUPERIOR LONDON MANUFACTURE.
575, George-street.
T. DAWSON begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that he has just received a large import of superior London-made Watches and Jewellery from some of the most approved manufacturers, which he can confidently recommend, and flatters himself that they are far superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the colony. 9905

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
IN consequence of some proprietors of minor establishments, and self-styled importers of English goods, having imitated our advertisements, many buyers have been misled, and consequently disappointed; it is therefore necessary that purchasers of
CABINET FURNITURE
should mark well the address,
PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN,
City Theatre, Market-street.
Manufacturers and Importers of Cabinet Furniture.

P. and W. D. beg to intimate to country and other buyers, who may be obliged to entrust their commissions to agents in Sydney, that for the future all goods bought at their establishment will invariably have their name stamped in legible characters, so as to prevent mistake.
Mark the address—
DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
City Theatre,
Market-street.
PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN
have no connexion with any other house in the trade, nor any branch establishments, except the
CITY THEATRE.
10106 Market-street, Sydney.

FLOOR CLOTHS AND CARPETING.
A. LENEHAN has just received, ex Patrician and Calloe, a choice selection of Floor Cloths, Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting, with Hearth Rugs to match.
Also,
Richly-gilt Pier and Chimney Glasses, Toilet Glasses, &c.
Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 287, Castlereagh-street. 6725

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON BEDSTEAD
Ex Zeepaard.
E. JOHNSON'S Stock of the above recently imported direct from the celebrated makers, Peylon and Harlow, is allowed by all who have inspected it to be the best assorted in the colony, and, from its superior make and finish, fully 25 per cent. cheaper than those inferior qualities so extensively received by late arrivals from minor houses of Scotland and elsewhere.
E. J. begs an inspection by the married ladies of the elegant and chaste patterns of children's cots, which comprise the swing cot, 30 x 19, and the half tester and full tent, 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches.
Iron Rocking Chairs, superbly finished, and fitted with morocco and damask cushions,
Brown's Patent Suspension Chairs, answering the purpose of an easy arm-chair and couch. No digger should be without one.
Parties furnishing can be supplied at a short notice with the undermentioned articles o Bedding, viz.—
Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows, warranted o genuine English curled hair
Flax Mattresses, Bolsters, &c.
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows
Note the address—
E. JOHNSON,
Importer of Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Warehouseman, 169, Pitt-street South, nearly opposite the Congregational Church.
N.B.—Captains and Country Stores supplied at wholesale prices.
Old Mattresses remade. 934

8 DAY and Thirty Hour American striking Clocks, entirely new designs SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, opposite Fruit Market, York-street. 8171

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH.
JUST landed, and to be seen at John Hill, Jun., and Son's, a large supply of Oil Cloth of different patterns, equal to any that has ever been imported to this colony.
J. H. and Son wish to call the attention of their customers and the public in general that they can be supplied cheaper than any house in town.
JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SON,
107, King-street.
The old established Oil Cloth Warehouse.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Boys' Clothing.
W. C. RUSH begs to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to four cases of Boys' Clothing, just opened, consisting of—
Black and blue cloth jackets
Black and fancy doeskin coats
Doeskin, cloth, moleskin, and tweed trousers
And a large assortment of waistcoats, all sizes.
Observe—
9865 W. C. RUSH, 267, Pitt-street.

BALLS. BALLS. BALLS.
RICH White Brocaded Silks
Ditto satins
Embroidered lace robes
White and coloured
Worked muslin robes
Tamboured ditto
Flounced ditto
CHISHOLM AND CO.,
10058 253, Pitt-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.
FOR SALE, a splendid Dress, complete,—costume of the 13th Century—(Knight of the Garter). Apply to WILLIAM JOINER, (Late Thomas Broughton,) Tailor and Draper, Riding, Full Dress, and French Trousers Maker, 395, George-street, 6 doors from late Establishment, and immediately opposite Royal Hotel. 9812

TO GENTLEMEN.
BOOTS AND SHOES!!!
J. F. LONCHAMP has now ready for sale a very large and decidedly cheap Lot of the above Articles.
Gentlemen's patent dress wellingtons
Ditto patent dress short ditto
Ditto patent dress oxonians and shoes
Ditto strong wellingtons, double soles
Ditto strong short wellingtons
Ditto strong buttoned kid shoes
Ditto strong bluchers
Ditto strong oxonian shoes
Ditto light walking pumps
Youths' bluchers
Ditto oxonians
Children's walking boots
The above are a very superior class of goods, and can be confidently recommended, being from the first manufacturers in England. A liberal allowance to the trade.
J. F. LONCHAMP, 287, Pitt-street,
9917 Next door to the Victoria Theatre

THE undersigned has on sale, imported to order, direct from the home market, a large and varied stock of family drapery, linens, hosiery, shawls, dresses, fancy goods, to which the attention of buyers is drawn
14-4 summer and toilet quilts
12-4, 11-4, 10-4 ditto ditto
13-4 extra superfine counterpanes
13-4, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4 counterpanes
Large size toilet covers, white and colored
White furniture dimity
10-4 stout sheeting calico
Cambric longcloths
Stout shirtings
Twilled longcloths
India twill
Toilet quilting

Fine coburg cloths, all colours
Silk finished lustred alpacas
Printed alpaca cloths
Double twill merino
French merino
Rich printed cachmeres, in upwards of (one thousand) 1000 patterns
¾ muslin delaines, &c.
¾ tweed for dresses
Printed cloth table covers
Worsted damask table covers
Cotton damask ditto
Turkey red ditto
8-4 crimson cloth
Green baize
Black and slate moreen, &c.
SHAWLS.
White crape shawls, extra rich damask worked silk and satin shawls, printed and wove cachmere shawls and long scarfs, Shetland, Zetland, and netted wool shawls and handkerchiefs, &c.

Visites and cloaks in vicuna and beaver cloths, tweeds, &c., newest style, and remarkably low in price.
WOOL POLKAS.
Ladies and children's
Londonderry
Lady Peel
Patrician
Duchess of Sutherland
Osborne
London, &c.
DAVID BELL'S,
9554 Pitt and Market streets.

99, KING-STREET,
(Between Pitt and George streets.)
ELLIS AND HART feel grateful to the Sydney public, also their friends the storekeepers of the various towns in the colony, for their kind patronage since opening their *New Clothing, Outfitting, and Tent Establishment* as above, and trust to receive a continuance of their favours. E. and H., having made large purchases of seasonable goods, solicit an inspection of the following leading articles, which will be found the cheapest and best goods to be met with in the colony.
Gutta percha clothing in coats, leggings, helmets
Superior fine cloth paletots
Ditto drab driving (strapped) over coats
Ditto bearskin or Balmoral ditto ditto
Grey and brown Witney Bulwer ditto ditto
Blue pilot ditto ditto
Cloth Chesterfield ditto ditto
Boys and youths' pilot and beaver ditto ditto
American pea ditto ditto
Warm pilot (wrapper) ditto ditto
Elegant velvet and satin vests
Black cloth double and single breasted ditto
Toilinet and tweed ditto
Moire antique ditto
Black satin ditto
American fancy and black pants
Superior ditto ditto trousers
Worsted cord ditto
Pilot cloth ditto
Millers' drab and moleskin ditto
California and cabbagetree hats
Cloth navy caps
Superior red, blue, and white blankets
Ditto hosiery of every description
Elegant silk pocket and neckerchiefs
Boys and youths' clothing (various)
White and regatta (dressed) shirts
Mourning suits always on hand
Clothing made to order in the first style.
E. and H. particularly invite the attention of parties proceeding to the diggings to their stock of tents, having paid great attention to the manufacture of the same, *will warrant them waterproof*, and can be had *in any size*. Observe the address—
ELLIS AND HART,
Tailors, Drapers, Clothiers, and Tent Manufacturers, 99, King-street, between Pitt and George streets.) *Same side as Hill's Furniture Warehouse.* 7314

TO THE LADIES. PARIS SHOES.
JUST received, by the undersigned, a superior invoice of the best French Shoes, to be sold at a very low price.
J. F. LONCHAMP, 287, Pitt-street,
9918 Next door to the Victoria Theatre.

FURTHER NOTICE.
Only a Few Days More.
No. 1, Park-street, one door from George-street.
THE Proprietor of the goods offered for sale as above begs to inform the numerous ladies who intended to favour him with a second visit, but have been prevented by the inclemency of the weather during the last week, that they will be on sale at still lower prices than previously offered, for a few days more only. The goods still left consist of
Rich light silks
Rich evening dresses
Rich royal circular and silk shawls
Ribbons, &c., &c.
All the goods are quite new, and the very latest London fashions. Only open a few days. 9805

AMERICAN BOOTS.
FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned, superior American Boots, strong and fine qualities. SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. 10,012

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—the following Goods, per steamship Ann, from Southampton
160 Casks fine bottled sherry
118 ditto port
68 ditto Irish malt whiskey
66 ditto Scotch ditto
42 ditto old tom
100 ditto geneva
597 cases brandy
17 ditto champagne
Also, by late arrivals,
Manila superior cigars, 2a's and 3a's, in half boxes
75m La Rosa and Napoleon cigars.
&c., &c., &c.
An invoice of coloured and grained window glass suitable for churches or halls of public buildings.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, June 2.

LINCOLN A1 Ale, and XXXX Stout Rutgard's October brewing, 1852, brewed expressly for these colonies. Equal to the best brands imported. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co. 4102

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Ex Sara Johanna, B. Sweys, master.
THE undersigned have just received a quantity of Allsopp's India Pale Ale, in very prime condition, from the celebrated bottling of Frederick Friend and Co., London.
Professor Liebig's opinion of this unrivalled beverage for all climates, appropriately described by the Sanitary Commissioner of *The Lancet* as "Wine of Malt," is thus adduced in a letter addressed to Mr. Henry Allsopp:—
The specimens of your pale ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust.
JUSTUS LIEBIG.
Giessen, May 6th, 1852.
To be had, on on application, from
8460 YOUNG AND CO.

FOR SALE, ex Maitland.—
300 tins herrings, 2 dozen each
50 barrels prime Liverpool pork
50 barrels new Smyrna raisins
400 ½-drums new pulled Turkey figs
100 boxes fine muscatel raisins, in layers
25 cases sardines, large tins
25 boxes finest maccaroni
25 ditto fine vermicilli
50 cases patent sperm candles
40 cases mustard, in ½ lb. bottles
50 canisters finest West India arrowroot
25 cases stone blue
A few cases of—
Sir Hans Sloane's chocolate
Fine Spanish chocolate
Ditto soluble chocolate
Ditto soluble cocoa
At the Stores of
JOHN STIRLING,
Wholesale Grocer,
9502 557 and 559, George-street

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 375, George-street.
Booth's gin, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Campbelltown whiskey, 1 and 2 dozen cases
Pale brandy, 1 dozen cases
Port and sherry, 1 dozen cases
Golden sherry, 3 dozen cases
Champagne, 1 dozen cases
Half cases gin, 2 gallons
Ale and porter, 3 dozen casks
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
West India rum, 10 to 40 O.P.
Barrett's twist tobacco
Elemé raisins, in half cwt. boxes
Hoop iron, white lead
Europe rope, black paint
Empty rum puncheons
Plaster of Paris
Tumblers in casks, 50 dozen each
Scarlet, blue, and striped worsted frocks
An invoice of assorted oilmen's stores
New Zealand wool lashing
8847 DANIEL COOPER, JUN.

1000 BOXES TEA, curious ouloong, 27½ lb papers each
1000 Ditto ditto, extra fine souchong, 12 lb. each
1500 Ditto ditto, hysonskin, 13½ ditto
1500 Cases ditto, gunpowder, each 12 cans 2 lb. each
Landing ex Arabia, from Canton, for sale by
S. WILKINSON AND CO.
Macquarie-place. 7823

SHIPPERS TO MELBOURNE, BUILDERS, &c.
CHEAP TIMBER.—A large assortment of the following Timber always on hand, at the Australian Steam Mills.
Cedar and kauri pine, all dimensions
Prepared flooring boards, and
Every description of turned work
Also
Soap and candle boxes
Wine, porter, and packing cases, &c.
Bottom of Liverpool-street. 10063

PATENT Fire Bricks for sale, at the Australian Brewery, in quantities to suit purchasers. 8168

Ex Royal Exchange, Duke of Wellington, and Sara Johanna.
CHRISTY'S HATS.
BY the above ships the undersigned has just received and opened 50 cases of Christy's superfine black Paris hats, drab, beaver, and shell hats, broad and narrow brims. The above will be sold at the lowest possible prices, to make room for next arrivals, shortly expected.
J. LUBLIN,
London Hat Warehouse,
8943 Corner of George and Hunter streets.

J. LUBLIN has just opened 5 cases of children's black fancy hats; also children's drab fancy felt hats, beautifully trimmed with silk velvet, feathers, &c., &c.; also, a large supply of men's, boys', and children's caps, of the very best description and newest designs.
London Hat Warehouse,
8942 Corner of George and Hunter streets.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.
J. LUBLIN has just opened a splendid assortment of Ladies' Riding Hats, the latest London fashion; with an assortment of Gents' best Silk Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Lace Staff, Peek's Gold Navy Crowns, &c., &c.
LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE,
8941 Corner of George and Hunter streets

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 423, George-street (within two doors of Dean's Auction Mart)
Martell's brandy, best quality
B.P. rum, in puncheons, 33 to 36 O.P.
Ditto ditto hogsheads, 11 O.P.
Sandeman's port wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarters
Sherry in quantities
A large supply of bottled wines
Genuine Dublin whiskey
Pampanga and Zebu sugar
Congou, in chests and halves, ex Whampoa
A small lot of whiting
5082 JOHN ARKINS.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, in kegs of 100 and 150 pounds, at 10d. per lb., upwards, on sale at the Stores, 291, Pitt-street, Sydney, HENRY FERRIS. 5437

ON SALE.—PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.—This metal consists of distinct layers of lead and zinc, perfectly united in the process of manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure lead, and the other pure zinc: it therefore combines the stiffness of zinc with the durable qualities of lead.
The lead side of the sheet being laid outward effectually protects the zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the zinc so stiffens and supports the lead as to make one sheet of this material equal in strength to one of lead of several times its thickness and weight.
The following are some of the properties which the Plumbic Zinc will be found to possess, and the uses to which it may advantageously be applied:—
Roofing, hips and ridges, flushings, gutters, pipes, cisterns, covering floors, steps, &c., chimney tops and cowls, &c.
It works softer than zinc, and solders with grease or rosin.
The sizes and guages are the same as those of zinc.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
9746 450, George-street.

AN Apprentice wanted to the Printing Business. Apply at No. 147, Castlereagh-street. 10233

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
COPIES of the above can be obtained every morning, at the undermentioned places, viz.:—Mr. W. T. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street. Mr. Lusty, Brickfield Hill. Mr. Wilshire, Draper, Surry House, South Head Road. T. Dudgeon, Grocer, William-street, near Baker's Hotel, Woolloomoloo. Mr. B. Lowe, Grocer, Miller's Point. Mr. J. J. Glassop, Balmain. Mr. Yuill, Tobacconist, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street. Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta. Laban White, Windsor. C. Cottrell, Penrith. Mr. R. R. Hughston, Turon. Mr. W. H. Roper, Reid's Creek, Ovens Diggings. Messrs. Peter Robertson, Bailey, and Co., News Agents, Collins-street, Melbourne.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed from the Bank of Australia Buildings to No. 381, George-street, near Market-street, where the business will be carried on as before.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Sydney, June 4. 8074

DR. CATLETT has removed from Elizabeth-street, to 132, Liverpool-street. 9981

FOR SALE, the FAREWELL ADDRESS of the Late LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY, by W. and F. FORD, Lower George-street, and WILLIAM MOFFITT, Pitt-street. 10050

THE MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.
IMITATION Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Bracelets, Hair Pins, Studs, &c., in imitation of Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and all kinds of Stones, of a superior description, defying detection, at
A. BLAU AND CO.'S,
9899 489, George-street.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE subscribers beg to apprize Ladies of their having just opened several cases of very elegant Ball and Evening Dresses, comprising all the latest novelties, with an immense variety of Materials suitable for the approaching festivities.
N.B.—Feathers, Head Dresses, Flowers, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Fans, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, &c., &c. in great profusion.
9991 DAVID JONES AND CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, 15 Tons Hoop Iron, from 1 inch to 2 inch; also a few sets of Truss Hoops. J. B. RUNDLE, Queen's-place. 9992

EX PHŒNICIAN AND MAITLAND.
JUST OPENED, by the undersigned—
Seven cases of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, consisting of the following—
Dolls in great variety
Musical boxes by Nicol Frères
Tivoli game, or Chinese billiards
Large boxes bricks, ditto farm yards
Ditto camps, ditto villages, ditto furniture
Dolls' houses, pewter tea-sets
Magic toys, skipping ropes
Garden sets, boys' bats and balls
Large wood horses, hoops
Humming tops, china marbles, agate ditto, children's bone knives and forks, bone and ivory gum rings, bell corals, bone hammer rattles, accordeons, powder boxes and puffs, conversation cards
Ladies' rosewood workboxes, and a variety of other articles.
THOMPSON AND STONEY,
Toy and Fancy Warehouse,
9980 236, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL. BERLIN WOOL.
JUST opened, a choice assortment of Berlin Wools, Shaded ditto
Crotchet books, crotchet hooks
Steel purse mounts
Steel beads, gilt ditto
THOMPSON AND STONEY,
Toy and Fancy Warehouse,
9979 236, George-street.

REVELENTA ARABICA.
THE undersigned have just received a supply of DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA, in 1, 2, 5, and 10 lb Packets.
FOSS, SON, AND CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists,
10043 313, Pitt-street North.

TO JEWELLERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
JAMES DIXSON, Working Jeweller, No. 4, Damain-terrace, has always on hand a large and varied assortment of Colonial Jewellery, of the very best quality, and at greatly reduced prices.
N.B.—Jewellery made to order; repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Note the address—No. 4, Domain-terrace. 9778

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.
50 HOGSHEADS of Rums, suited for ships' use, from 2s. 6d. per gallon by the single hogshead
Martell's Brandy, in packages of 20 gallons each
Martell's Brandy, in 1 dozen cases.
N.B.—All kinds of bonded goods shipped, free of duty, on board at the shortest notice.
On Sale at I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street, next to the Exchange. 7012

PARKER'S PRIVATE HOTEL, YORK-STREET.
(LATE ENTWISLE'S.)
FAMILIES and Gentlemen will meet with superior accommodation at the above Hotel. Table d'Hôte at two o'clock.
N.B.—Good stabling and coach-house attached. 8951

BASS'S and ALLSOP'S ALE—Taylor's and Whitbread's porter
And a variety of other brands, on sale at the stores of the undersigned, at reduced prices
Also, now landing,
Martell's brandy, dark and pale
B.P. rum, 10 to 30 O.P.
Case gin, key brand
Byass's ale and porter, and other brands
Scotch and Irish whiskey
Port and sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Champagne, pints and quarts
Hoch, Claret, Sauterne, Barsac, &c.
The above wines are imported by the undersigned, and are some of the choicest in the market.
E.I. Curaçoa, marischino, cherry brandy, and a variety of liqueurs now landing, ex Pictura, from London.
W. TUCKER,
930 421, George-street.

LUCERNE Seed, White Dutch and Red Clovers, Italian Rye Grass.
N.B.—A quantity of grasses suitable for sowing round homesteads of sheep stations, to make a sward without cultivation to keep sheep clean during the shearing time. Other grasses for lawns and pleasure grounds. Winter and Spring is the proper time for sowing.
HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street, Sydney.
May 26. 6806

COALS. COALS.
FOR SALE.—Delivered on board of small vessels at Newcastle, cargoes of superior Coals, from 40 tons, upwards. Apply to WILLIAM FARTHING, Newcastle. 8841

COALS.
THE Subscriber, agent for the undernoted vessels, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, 500 tons best quality Burwood and Australian Agricultural Company's Coal, weekly, also Brown's superior Morpeth Steam Coal.
From the Burwood mines, by the Twins, Canmore, Alexander and John, Black Diamond, and Petrel.
From the Australian Agricultural Company's mines, by the Lavina, Sacramento, Frederick, and Warlock.
From Morpeth, Paterson Packet, and others.
Weight and quality warranted.
JAMES MALCOLM,
567, George-street.
N.B.—Several cargoes of very inferior coal having lately been sold as "Brown's," Morpeth, the public are hereby informed that no one in Sydney is authorised to sell the above coal but
4265 J. MALCOLM.

FEARNLEY'S STORES.
GRAIN, HAY, and PRODUCE of all kinds, sold at the very lowest price, from a large and fresh stock always on hand, and delivered free to all parts of Sydney, Wholesale and for Exportation.
FEARNLEY'S old-established STORES, 634 and 635, Lower George-street. 9111

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MASONIC BALL.

In Celebration of the Festival of St. John.

THE Committee have to announce that a Full Dress Ball will take place at the Royal Hotel, on MONDAY, 27th instant, when, by the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of H.M. 11th Regiment will be in attendance. Brother E. Paris has kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.

Applications for Tickets must be made in writing, stating names and address of applicants, directed to the Committee, at Brother Torning's, Victoria Hotel, Royal Hotel, and Brother Aldis', George-street.

Members of the order are expected to appear in Masonic costume.

Gentlemen's Tickets 21s., ladies' tickets 15s. each, which are not transferable.

No Tickets will be issued after Friday, the 24th. Gentlemen not members of the Order will be admitted.

10310 H. HOGHTON, Secretary.

ADVICE ON DISEASE OF THE EYE. — Dr. CAMPBELL, Physician, Surgeon, &c., late of Glasgow, has to intimate that he has commenced the practice of his profession, at Mrs. Cousens', 84, Elizabeth-street, corner of Liverpool-street, Race-couse, South. Dr. C. has the honour to be a pupil of Dr. Mackenzie, Oculist to her Majesty. Advice gratis from 8 to 10 A.M. 9625

BEST MADE LONDON JEWELLERY, 575, George-street.

T. DAWSON begs to intimate to those ladies and gentlemen to whom he had promised a first inspection of his London made jewellery, that he has just received a case, and respectfully invites their early attention. 10245

THE ENSUING BALLS.—Thomas Garton especially begs to call the attention of ladies to their splendid stock of black, white, and coloured Brussels' lace dresses. The above are just opened and comprise the choicest lot of lace goods yet imported. Wynyard House, 599, George-street. June 20. 10256

FRENCH RIBBONS.—Several Cartons of the above just opened by THOMAS GARTON AND CO., Wynyard House, 599, George-street. 10257

JUST OPENED, two bales of choice patterns in Brussels carpets. THOMAS GARTON AND CO., Wynyard House, 599, George-street. 10258

BLANKETS
BLANKETS.

A LARGE Stock of 10-4 and 11-4 single and double, double-faced, either by the single pair or bale. DAVID BELL, Pitt and Market streets. 9556

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. VICKERY begs to notify to the public that his old Boot and Shoe Warehouse has this day been finally closed, and that his business will henceforth be conducted on the most extensive scale, at his new premises,

ADELAIDE HOUSE,
New Buildings, 509, George-street,
Opposite the Old Bank of New South Wales.

OVEN TILES.—1000, nine-inch
1000 twelve inch
Plaster of Paris, in casks
On sale by
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.
Church-hill. 9761

HOPS.—Prime samples of the above for sale. H. BRETT, Jamison-lane.

STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES.

THE undersigned is prepared to supply collections of this lovely flower from a stock of upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SORTS, including at least sixty varieties never before offered to the public.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE,
Exotic Nursery, Double Bay.

P.S.—Orders per post immediately attended to, and where the selection is left to the advertiser, parties may rely upon good plants and best sorts.

N.B.—Native seeds in great variety always ready in collections. 9804

MR. EDWIN JAMES HAYMAN, Wholesale Leather Factor and Commission Agent, Phillip-street, Sydney. 10091

GEORGE TAYLOR PRITCHARD, who left London in the ship Victoria, for New York, in April, 1846, and was afterwards at the Yuba River Diggings, Upper California, may hear of his brother Charles by applying to him at Mr. ROBERT KERR'S, Grocer, Melbourne. Any person having any knowledge of the above would much oblige by communicating with his brother. 10165

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S best London Vinegar, in 25 gallon casks
Mustard, in lbs. and ½ lbs.
For sale by
NOTT AND EDWARDS,
10169 556, George-street.

FOR SALE.—Prime Mess Beef. Apply to W. G. MATHEWS, 650, George-street. 10143

IRON SAFES

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
10149 EDE AND ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

TO GOLD DIGGERS.

PASSENGERS to the Adelong, Ovens, or Victoria Gold Fields, through Goulburn and Yass, are informed that the only Booking Office to the above gold fields, is at the Spread Eagle, corner of George and Market streets.
672 J. H. JONES, Proprietor.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Persons willing to contract for the erection of four first-class stores in Elizabeth-street (near the Circular Wharf), or for the separate branches of the same under the following heads—Excavation, Mason, Carpenter, &c.—for Isaac Levey, Esq., of Sydney, may see the plans and specification at the office of Mr. HILLY, 354, Pitt-street. 5159

FOR SALE, from 2000 to 3000 fat Wethers, depasturing on the Mimmagong station, Lachlan district; also, fat Cattle; both deliverable either on the station, or at Yass, Gundagai, or Wagga Wagga. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER MACKAY, Waliendbeen station, near Binnalong. 8340

GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Gold and Foreign Coin, at the Gold Office, first floor over the Auction Rooms. JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer and Bullion Broker. 856

DOLLARS. — The highest market price given for dollars, by CONSTABLE AND CO., 648, George-street. 866

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned are purchasers.
YOUNG AND CO.,
8635 467, George-street.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust. KIRCHNER AND CO. 551

£600 TO be lent, in one or more sums. Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND SON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street; or to Mrs. ASTERLEY, Castlereagh-street. 7160

BALMAIN ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorneys of the Trustees of the above estate are prepared to entertain applications for purchase by private contract of any portion of the same.

Plans of the estate may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Thacker, and Co., George-street or at Mr. Henry Moore's, Moore's Wharf.
JOHN THACKER.
1927 HENRY MOORE.

WILSON.—Thomas Wilson, seaman of Dundee, who came out in the Marion, to Swan River, in 1851, is requested to communicate with his brother James. Address, at *Argus* Printing Office, Melbourne. 10232

FURNITURE BOUGHT. — Parties bringing over English furniture of the best description, and not able to find a suitable dwelling to make use of it, will find a purchaser at the most liberal prices, if really good. HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street late of Bond-street, London. 368

TO EMIGRANTS and OTHERS.—A fair and honest cash price given for guns, pistols, watches, tools, clothing, linen, bedding, furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description, by JOHN SMITH, 229, Pitt-street. Established January, 1840. Goods carefully stored if preferred. 4459

WANTED to purchase, a respectable substantially built family residence, with garden ground, in the vicinity of the city; one with out-houses complete would be preferred. A few acres of ground would be no objection. Apply by letter, pre-paid, stating all particulars, to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Coal Wharf, Erskine-street. 9019

WANTED to purchase, or rent, a good House, or Cottage, with coach house and stabling, within the boundary of the city. Apply to Mr. W. LONG, at his Wine and Spirit Store, George-street, near King-street. 8169

WANTED, a Family Residence, in or within 5 or 6 miles Sydney, containing 6 or 8 good rooms, with stabling and out-offices, for 6 or 12 months certain. Address A. B., care of Mr. Hilly, 354, Pitt-street, Sydney. 9656

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. —Wanted a respectable youth not under sixteen years' of age; must write a good and quick hand and understand accounts: he will be required to be articled for three years, and will have a good opportunity of learning the thorough routine of a merchant's office and business. Applications, in the youth's handwriting, stating age, qualification, references, and terms, to be addressed to R. J., *Herald* Office. 9984

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England with her parents, competent to teach English and French, is anxious to obtain a situation as Governess, either in a private family or ladies' seminary. References given and required. Letters addressed A. B. care of Mr. Pinhey, Apothecary, Parramatta street, will meet with due attention. 1 0:0

WANTED a Man, who understands the Management of a Billiard Table. Apply at the Australian Club. 9757

TO SADDLERS, Harness and Collar Makers.—Wanted several good hands in the above branches. Apply to J. N. FISHER, Saddler, Harness Maker, &c., Parramatta-street, near the City Boundary Stone.

WANTED, a Miller, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Messrs. SPRINGETT AND KEMP, Hawkesbury Brewery, Windsor. 9993

WANTED, a person accustomed to salt meat, and a Man or Lad to carry out meat, and make himself generally useful. Apply to I. K. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WET NURSE wanted, to take charge of an infant on the voyage to England. A liberal salary will be given to an eligible person. Apply at Mrs. PAWSEY'S Liverpool-street. 8663

WANTED, a female Cook. Apply to Mrs. DANIEL COOPER, Junior, O'Connell-street. 10139

WANTED, a good general servant, who can cook and wash, where another is kept. Apply to Mrs. W. THOMPSON, Richmond-terrace, Domain. 9795

WANTED, a Kitchen Gardener. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 187, Elizabeth-street. 10030

WANTED by the undersigned, a smart active Lad, acquainted with town, to assist in a Wine and Spirit Store, and lend a hand with a horse and cart. Apply to E. W. LAYTON, 10, Bridge-street. 10282

TO SHIPMASTERS.—A thoroughly qualified party is desirous of meeting with a Chief or Second Mate's Berth, in any vessel proceeding to the east; has been for many years in a similar capacity in the China and East India trade, and is accustomed to native crews. Apply to L. A., at Mrs. Binney's (late Oglis') Boarding House, Bridge-street, next door to the Dolphin Hotel. 10272

£30 REWARD.—As, during the night of the sixth June, three of my sailors deserted my ship, I hereby offer £30 (or £10 for each) to any one who may apprehend them, or safely lodge them in any gaol. Names:—Jan Paap, 5 feet high, blue eyes, brown hair, no beard, slight made; Arie Sluimer, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, light hair and beard; James de Cock, 5 feet high, black eyes and hair and beard, an Englishman. A. J. MAAS, commander Dutch ship Bulgersteyn. June 7.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen, on the night of Sunday, the 19th instant, from the Stables of the undersigned—

An English hogskin saddle, reddish mahogany colour (a peculiar colour), by Peat of Bond-street—a very good saddle.

A hogskin saddle, by Hamilton, with the name "Dr. Aaron" under small flap—only a little worn.

A hogskin saddle, by Hamilton, nearly new, with dark stain in middle of seat; also, a pelham bridle, nearly new, dark about the bit, as if often wetted.

Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the property shall receive the above reward.
CHAS. E. BOWLER,
10291 Hunter-street.

TO LET, in the County of Georgiana, Thalaba, near Tuena, about 45 miles from Goulburn, a good cattle or sheep station and farm, capable of grazing 8000 or 10,000 sheep, comprising four stations of purchased land, twelve sections of pre-emptive right, and two sections of rented Government land, with extensive run adjoining. For particulars apply to Mr. KITSON; or Mr. EMANUEL, Auctioneer and Agent Goulburn. May 16.

TO LET, the House and Premises situated on the Parramatta Road, eight miles from the Sydney Post Office, and known as Albina Villa. The House contains ten rooms, kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c.; besides coach-house and servants'-room. The stabling consists of four-stall stable, gig-house, loose boxes, shed, &c., and orchard of about five acres, together with a fifty-acre paddock. For terms apply to Mr. O'DOWD, Forbes' Hotel, York and King streets, Sydney; or to the undersigned on the premises. JOHN LACKEY. 9793

TO LET, opposite the residence of H. H. Browne, Esq., North Shore, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with verandah in front and flower garden; in the back, vegetable garden, kitchen, out-house, and excellent well of water. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. RICHARD LAMB, 454, George-street. 10235

## SALES BY AUCTION.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A draft of Horses, from the well-known stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal, Paterson.

MR. MARTYN will sell at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, at an early date, a draft of well-bred horses, broken to saddle and harness, including three or four pairs of well-matched carriage horses, all from the stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq.

N.B.—The Tocal stud has always realised higher prices in the Sydney market than any other in the colony. 7092

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

To Lightermen, Ballastmen, &c.
15 TON BOAT.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the foot of Margaret Place, and adjoining the Hunter's River Steam Companies Wharf, on THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock precisely,

A 15 ton ballast boat, nearly new, and fit for immediate use.

She is cutter rigged, and of the following dimensions:—
33 feet over all
30 feet keel
9 feet 6 inches beam.

Intending purchasers wishing to inspect her previous to day of sale will please apply to Mr. Lowden, corner of Margaret-place and Kent-street, where every information can be obtained.

Terms, cash. 10117

POWERFUL HYDRAULIC PRESS.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell, at the Australian Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 24th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A most powerful Hydraulic Press, in perfect working order.

A full description of which will be found in the annexed certificate.

Terms at sale. 9956

622, Lower George-street,
Sydney, 14th June, 1853.

Sir,—I have examined the Hydraulic Press advertised for sale by you, and can confidently recommend it as an efficient and powerful Press, manufactured by Russell, of London. The press is perfectly new and complete in every respect, and in perfect working order, suitable for wool or hay: the ram is 10 inches in diameter, and works to within 2 feet 3 inches of the top, and capable of giving a pressure of 500 tons with little labour.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DAWSON.

Mr. William Dean.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

To Drapers, Storekeeper, and others.

Extensive Sale of Drapery, Slops, Superfine Clothing, Woollens, Saddlery, Fancy Goods, &c.

57 CASES AND BALES.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co, Circular Quay.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant,

53 Bales and Cases, as under—
1 case crotchet and knitted work, assorted
1 ditto wool head dresses, boots, &c.
1 ditto embroidered and printed wool shawls
1 ditto ditto vests and fancy trousers
1 ditto superior woollen plaids, assorted
1 ditto fine Saxony ditto
5 ditto Alexander's thread
1 case ditto coloured ditto
1 case embroidered table covers, checked muslins, &c.
1 ditto wired satin poplins
3 cases fancy crapes and parramattas
2 ditto 3-4 galas
6 ditto furred, coloured cloth, tweed, imperial velvet, and other mantles
2 ditto French flowers, blond falls, &c.
3 ditto coloured bonnets and hats
1 case 88 pieces dark vecunas
1 ditto coloured, figured, and spotted silk neck ties
1 ditto cloth and mohair chesterfield overcoats and ponchos
1 bale fancy prints
8 bales Saxony woollen plaids, assorted
1 case Dundee kid gloves and small wares
1 case toys, maps, puzzles, &c.
1 case lamps and shades
1 case superfine clothing
1 case shirts, flannels, &c.
2 cases woollen plaids
1 case monkey jackets
1 case ditto, and Witney shooting coats
3 cases Witney top and shooting coats and trousers
1 case military, navy, and fancy caps
1 case best hogskin saddles and saddlery
1 case gig harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
Terms at sale. 10056

FRIDAY, 24th June.

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS, GROCERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

Scotch Whiskey, Cognac Brandy in hogsheads
American Flour, Irish Pork, Mess Beef
Sherries, Madeira, Tobacco
Europe Rope, Peas, Window Glass
Soda Ash, Nails, Galvanized Iron, Zinc
Cottage Window Sashes, glazed
Fine Table Salt.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 quarter casks Scotch whiskey
10 hogsheads cognac brandy
15 cases West India arrowroot
200 barrels best American flour, in fine condition
30 puncheons Jamaica rum, about 30 O. P.
100 barrels prime Irish mess pork
36 casks mess beef
200 kegs patent nails, assorted
18 cases pale sherry, 3 dozen each
20 ditto fine old Madeira, 3 dozen each
26 casks package salt, 2 lb. packages
30 barrels peas
20 coils Europe rope, of sizes
2 bales best cotton wick
250 cases window glass
9 casks soda ash
10 cases zinc cottage window frames, glazed 3 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 9 inches, and 3 feet 8 inches x 2 feet 3 inches
5 cwt. horse nails
2 tons galvanized iron
5 half tierces Kerr's tobacco
20 kegs Dunlop's ditto
Terms at sale. 10057

FRIDAY, June 24.

At the risk of the former purchaser, at sale of the 10th instant.
Sash Tools
Meerschaum Pipes
Salt, in bags
Ling Fish
Colours, Venetian Red.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 Cask assorted sash tools, 23 1-12 dozen
1 Case 50 meerschaum and fancy pipes
3 Bags damaged salt
25 Boxes ling fish, each 100 lbs.
11 casks colours, various, 2007 lbs.
1 Cask Venetian red, 5 cwt. 0 qr, 9 lbs.
Terms at sale. 10248

FRIDAY, June 24.

DAMAGED BOOTS AND SHOES.

On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ex Commodore, damaged by sea water.

GR
T § 63.—Case—
Boots and Shoes, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash. 10259

FRIDAY, 24th June.
Tennant's Porter, in hogsheads
Ditto Bottled Ale and Porter
American Flour
Cavendish Tobacco, in bond.

At the risk of the former purchaser, at sale of June 10.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 barrels American flour
5 hogsheads Tennant's porter, in prime order
7 cases Cavendish tobacco, in bond
20 casks bottled porter } Tennant's, each 4
20 ditto bottled ale } dozen.
Terms at sale. 10247

STEWART'S HORSE BAZAAR, 208, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.—Regular Horse Sale every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Instructions for sales should be left at the Office of the Bazaar, at least one day previous. 1737

DAMAGED GOODS, ex Tenasserim.
P 43 bags peas
C 61 ditto ginger
T 47 pockets turmeric
60 bags rice
D in diamond—
19 robbins dates
G in diamond—
1 bale gunnies.

The above will be sold by auction, on account of whom it may concern, damaged by sea water, by

MR. CHARLES NEWTON, at Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock precisely. 10232

Ex Sir Bevois.
MANILA COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 Bags Manila Coffee, a very fine sample
2 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. 10222

Pork, Beef, Marckarel
Herrings, Starch, Soap
Yeast Powder, Saleratus
Chocolate, Essences, and Revolvers.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. S. Wilkinson, jun., and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
75 barrels prime mess pork
50 half ditto
10 barrels ditto beef
100 half ditto No. 2 mackerel
20 ditto No. 3 ditto
10 cases herrings, each 20 boxes
49 boxes starch, about 40lbs.
4 ditto Clark's corn starch
3 ditto extra white soap, 32lbs. each
18 ditto Kendall's olive soap, 35 lb.
5 ditto Livermore's ditto, 48 lb.
4 ditto Clark's yeast powder, 1 dozen each
25 casks saleratus
70½ dozen oak pick handles
5 dozen gothic bottles essence peppermint (pints)
5 ditto Soughten's bitters
5 cases eagle chocolate, each 10 tin boxes, 12 lbs. each
10 ditto carracas ditto, 10 tin boxes
10 half-boxes D. Mills' ditto, 25 lbs. each
6 boxes French chocolate, ¼-lb. cakes, 12 lbs. each box
9 ditto, 4 dozen each, 2 lbs.
10 Colt's revolvers, 4 barrels
13 ditto, 5 ditto
13 ditto, 6 ditto
4 pairs pistols
10 packages percussion caps
100 casks nails, assorted sizes
Terms at sale. 10228

To close the Voyageur's Cargo.
900 BAGS DRY TAAL SUGAR.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. M'Nab, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY,

About 900 bags bright dry Taal sugar, without reserve. Terms at sale. 10226

Canvas, Osnaburg, Dowlas, Brown Sheeting, Checked Hollands, Navy Ducks, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his rooms, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely,

Thirty-five Bales of the undermentioned Goods—
Light canvas
Navy duck
Bleached dowlas
Creamed Russias
Checked Hollands
Rough ditto
Dressed ditto
Table linen and dispers
Linen ticks and checks
Forfars and osnaburgs
35 Feet round tents.

The above goods will be sold at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 10225

A FAMILY RESIDENCE AND LAND, AT FIVE DOCK.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A substantially-built Cottage at Five Dock, with stable and Outhouses. A large Orchard, filled with the choicest fruit trees, in full bearing; also nearly Three Acres of fine arable Land, well suited for a market garden.

There are also about 12,000 Bricks, which will be sold with the property.

The short distance from Sydney, (by water only about two miles), renders this one of the most desirable suburban properties at present in the market.

A plan can be seen at the Rooms.
Terms cash. 10230

Highly important Sale of really first-class Goods.
Slops
Superfine Clothing
Macintosh ditto
Flannels
Lace Goods
Manchester Goods
Baby Linen and Cloaks

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY 24th, Upwards of 200 Bales and Cases of the undermentioned goods. The whole to be sold without reserve.

Rival coutille stays
Superior white satteen ditto
Ladies fashionable cloaks, in velvets, satin, moire, and cloth

A large assortment of infant clothing

CLOTHING.

Gents' elephant cloth wrappers
" sacs
" Witney Magyar envelopes
" black, blue, brown, and mixed superfine cloth sacs
" mohair cloth

THE NICOLL PALETOT

And dress coats in great variety

Boys' beaver and Witney coats in great variety

TROUSERS.

Gents' black doeskin trousers
" fancy "
" blue and drab cloth

Boys' clothing in great variety

Men's D S mole trousers

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

Men's reversible coats
" gutta percha
" " leggings
" American pea coats
" pilot chesterfields
" " trousers
" monkey jackets
" blue serge shirts
" scarlet "
" blue and scarlet guernseys

Men's white lambswool vests

Ditto ditto pants

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Four bales 36 inch longcloth
Three ditto 36 inch grey ditto
Two ditto 72 inch grey sheeting
One ditto 80 inch croydon ditto
Two ditto 27 inch cotton tick
Two cases extra stout moleskin
One ditto ¾ 8-shaft cord
One ditto ¾ thick set ditto
One ditto albert genoa
Two bales white counterpanes
Four ditto coloured ditto
Eight ditto 9-4 and 10-4 diaper rugs
Two ditto cotton handkerchiefs

WOOLLENS.

Four cases mixed doeskins
Two ditto black ditto
Three ditto broadcloths
One ditto Imlah down ditto
Two ditto fine beavers
One ditto bearskins

FLANNELS.

Five bales assorted flannels

STUFF GOODS.

Five cases coburgs
Three ditto fancy handkerchiefs
Two ditto Circassian cloths.
Terms at sale. 9724

TRUEMAN'S DOUBLE BROWN STOUT.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 Hogsheads Trueman's double XX stout, Just landed and filled up.
Terms at sale. 10051

MONDAY, 27th instant,
At Half-past Ten o'Clock.
Gold and Silver Watches
Jewellery
Plated Ware, Cutlery
Saws and Carpenters' Tools
Revolvers, Pistols
&c. &c. &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past ten o'clock,

A large assortment of the undermentioned goods—

(Without reserve.)

JEWELLERY.

Best gold hunting watches
Best silver ditto
Gold and silver guards
Gold brequets
Gold rings, with handsome brilliants and other stones
Handsome gold brooches
Ditto shirt studs
Ditto earrings
Ditto lockets
Ditto seals
Silver and steel spectacles
Shell ditto
Steel watch springs
Gold ditto hands
Steel ditto
Shawl pins and brooches
Watch glasses
Plated gold miniature frames
Gold watch keys and lockets

CONCERTINAS.

30 Very superior concertinas

CUTLERY, &c.

Silver-mounted cruets, 4, 5, and 6 bottles
Revolving ditto, 7 bottles
Ditto frames with 6 gilt cups and spoons
Silver-mounted cake baskets
Ditto ditto waters, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 inch
Papier mâché pickle frames
Superior electro-plated tea, salt, and table spoons
Table forks and sugar tongs

STEEL MAGNETS.

Handsome silver mounted candlesticks
Richly chased ditto
Ditto ditto snuffer trays
Best balance handle knives, in mahogany cases
Black pinned table knives and forks
Best carvers
Pocket cutlery, in great variety
Rosewood brass plated stocks, with 36 steel bits
10 to 26 inch steel hand saws
8 to 20 ditto back saws
Key-hole saws
2, 3, and 4 quart copper tea kettles
Pincers and compasses
Snuff boxes
Together with a large assortment of other tools, &c.

FIRE-ARMS.

Colt's revolvers
Dean's ditto
Pistols
Single and double-barrelled guns
Superior real twist patent brush double-barrelled guns
Patent spring pistols
Octagon barrels, brass body pistols
Percussion caps
Walker's ditto
Powder flasks and shot belts

The sale will commence at half-past 10 o'clock with the tools, cutlery, &c., and the watches and jewellery at 12 o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 10229

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at Eleven o'clock, the first lot to be offered,
800 three-bushel bags, slightly damaged
420 ditto ditto ditto
Terms, cash. 10209

PAPER.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD, (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

34 Bales and 3 Cases of Paper, consisting of
7 bales—56 reams, imperial brown, 60 lbs.
13 ditto—52 ditto, double ditto, 120 lbs.
3 ditto—42 ditto, bag cap, 28 lbs.
5 ditto—50 ditto, royal hand, 34 lbs.
1 ditto—28 ditto, blue double crown, 22 lbs.
1 ditto—50 ditto, blue demy, 16 lbs.
1 ditto—50 ditto, double small hand, 12 lbs.
1 ditto—16 ditto, buff and yellow demy, 16 lbs.
2 ditto—60 ditto, double demy, 36 lbs.
1 case—48 ditto, laid foolscap, 14 lbs.
1 ditto—30 ditto, large blue wove folio post, 16 and 19 lbs.
1 ditto—80 ditto, 4to post
Terms at sale. 9857

RAYMOND TERRACE.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 27th June instant, at 11 o'clock,

Three Allotments, in the town of Raymond Terrace, being described in the grants from the Crown as follows:—

Lot 1.

All that allotment of land, containing half an acre, in the town of Raymond Terrace, being allotment No. 3, of section 17, bounded on the north-west by one chain of the south-east side of Adelaide-street, on the north-east by a line dividing it from allotment No. 2 and 1, bearing east forty degrees south five chains; on the south-east by one chain of a line bearing south forty degrees west, and in the south-west by a line dividing it from allotment No. 4, bearing west forty degrees north five chains to Adelaide-street.

Lot 2.

An allotment nearly opposite the above, containing half an acre, being allotment No. 3 of section No. 9, bounded on the north-west by one chain of the south-east side of Sturgeon-street, on the north-east by a line dividing it from allotments No. 5 and 1, being east 40 degrees south, five chains to Adelaide-street; on the south-east by one chain of the north-west side of Adelaine-street.

Lot 3.

An allotment containing half an acre, adjoining lot 2. Terms, cash. 10255

BRASS CANDLESTICKS AND HOOP IRON.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
84 Dozen pairs brass chamber candlesticks, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ inch
98 Pairs brass pillar ditto, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch
46 Bundles ⅞ inch hoop iron.
Terms at sale. 10210

TO PUBLICANS, IRONMONGERS, &c.

Spirit and Beer Measures, Funnels, Spirit Forces, Inks, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by public auction at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Hard metal wine and spirit measures, in sets
Ditto beer ditto, in sets
Ditto ditto, glass bottoms
Funnels, in sets
Spirit forces
Mustards, salts, peppers
Soup tureens, inks, cover and glass, tray ditto
Tea bells, tobacco pots
Washhandstand basins
Water bottles to ditto
Brass enema syringes, mahogany cases
White metal ditto, ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 10042

IRONMONGERY.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
130 bundles 1½ inch hoop iron
130 ditto 2½ ditto
6 dozen Foster's No. 3 ribbed extra long strapped spades
6 ditto ditto No. 3 long strapped rivetted gravel shovels
6 pairs ditto arms and boxes, each 1½ and 2 inch
8 ditto ditto, 2¼ inch
7 ditto ditto, 2½ inch
24 dozen milk pans, 12 and 14 inch
6 ditto ditto, 16 inch
6 ditto ditto, 20 and 22 inch
8 ditto prospect pans, 16 inch, wired and moulded
And
Sundry other articles of hardware.
Terms at sale. 10041

Unreserved sale of VALUABLE PREMISES in Prince-street, immediately opposite the Flag Staff on Fort Phillip.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions by the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

All those valuable premises in Prince-street North, nearly opposite Colne House, formerly occupied by Mr. O'Hara, wholesale and retail butcher.

Lot 1

has a frontage of 51 feet to Prince-street, with a depth of 51 feet 9 inches, on which is erected a stone and brick-built dwelling house, containing eight rooms, with a verandah at the back, and a weather-boarded building on the line of street, long used as a butcher's shop. On the south side is a cart entrance to the yard at the rear.

Lot 2

has a frontage of 33 feet to Prince-street, by a depth of 68 feet. On this allotment is erected a long shed or stables.

This property is worthy of the notice of persons in search of sites for the erection of good residences in an elevated and healthy portion of the city. The large vacant piece of land surrounding the Fort, so much visited as a pleasant and healthy promenade, commanding splendid views of the harbour, the shipping, and the beautiful residences in every direction, is immediately in the rear of this property.

Plans and title deeds may be seen, and further particulars known, by application to the auctioneers; or to Messrs Allen and Son, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale. 9126

POSITIVE SALE

Of valuable Building Ground in Kent-street, between Market and Druit streets.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 27th of June instant, at 11 o'clock,

All that allotment of Land in the parish of St. Andrew, being Allotment No. 20 of Section 23: bounded on the East by No. 5 Allotment, bearing North 12 degrees West, fifty-nine links; on the North by No. 19 Allotment, bearing West 15 degrees 15 minutes South, one hundred and five links; on the West by KENT-STREET, bearing South 15 degrees East, fifty-nine links; and on the South by No. 21 Allotment, bearing East 15 degrees 30 minutes North, one hundred and two links.

A small tenement is on the allotment.

The title is a grant from the Crown to the present vendors, and the quit-rent redeemed.
Terms at sale. 8977

TARPAULINS.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

Two bales tarpaulins, comprising
20 x 16 tarpaulins
18 x 16 ditto
18 x 14 ditto
16 x 12 ditto
Terms at sale. 10288

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, AND HIDES.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
89 bales wool
53 casks tallow
2317 sheepskins
193 hides.
Terms, cash. 10212

NEW ENGLAND STATION, with 13,897 SHEEP.

MR. MORT has received instructions from Messrs. A. and P. M'Nab, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

The well-known sheep station, and stock in the highly-favored district of New England, called

TIARA,

Upon which are now running 13,897 SHEEP, consisting of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EWES, to lamb in September and October— | 5 to 6 years old | | 1160 |
| | 3 to 4 " | | 2310 |
| | Maiden " | | 1165 |
| | 18 months old | | 1340 |
| | All ages | . | 950 |
| WETHERS .... | 4 years | . | 875 |
| | 3 " | . | 1095 |
| | 2 " | . | 1212 |
| | 18 months | . | 1170 |
| WEANERS .... | Ewes | . | 1270 |
| | Wethers | . | 1140 |
| RAMS .... | | . | 210 |
| | Total | .. | 13,897 |

And about 160 HEAD OF CATTLE, bred upon the run (quiet and well-bred) chiefly from milkers.

The station is situated between the well-known runs of Waterloo, and Mr. Denn's, on Tiara River; and only about 20 miles from the celebrated run of the late Mr. Maclean, also known as "Bergen op Zoom," about 40 miles from Armidale, 100 miles from Port Macquarie, and the post town Walcha 18 miles. It is in the heart of the best part of New England, and perhaps more favoured, as being on the fall from the table land to the eastward—softens the severity of the winter season, and enables stock to fatten even at that time of the year; it is estimated as capable of depasturing in the driest seasons

18,000 SHEEP,

and will run flocks to DO WELL from 1200 to 1500. The run is good, sound, and healthy, and one upon which Sheep have always done well, and the sheep are warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of
A House with 4 Rooms and Verandah
Kitchen
Store
Woolshed, with powerful lever and press
Huts on head station
Seven out station huts
Two cultivation paddocks of about 25 acres, upon which a wheat crop can always be depended
100 Acres grass paddock
Hurdles for about 15,000 sheep

STORES, &c.,

consisting of shearing supplies, &c., &c., for the coming year, are all on the station, and can be sold with the station at a valuation.

☞ Mr. MORT, in offering this property to the public, does so with the full assurance to parties about entering into stock purchases that a more desirable station and stock than the present will be very difficult to be met with, and earnestly requests the fullest enquiry to ascertain its merits, feeling convinced that they will be well repaid for their trouble by becoming a purchaser. It is to be borne in mind that the stations in New England will at some not very distant day become more valuable from its privilege of pre-emptive right than perhaps any part of the colony.
Terms, liberal. 686

Blue Pilot Coats, Cord Trousers, Moleskin ditto, Shirts, Ladies' Under-clothing, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

SIX CASES, comprising
Blue pilot overcoats
Cord trousers
Moleskin ditto
Children's blouses frocks, shirts, flannels, &c.
Ladies' flannel petticoats, chemises, jackets, &c.
Gentlemen's shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 10074

118 SHARES BANK NEW SOUTH WALES,

In lots to suit purchasers.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the executors of the late Dr. M'Garvie, to sell by public auction at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at half-past 2 o'clock,

118 Shares Bank New South Wales, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash. 9568

RICHMOND RIVER STATION,
Together with
SHEEP AND CATTLE.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July,
300 Head mixed cattle
1550 Sheep
400 April and May lambs
14 Head of horses

Together with the station, capable of depasturing 1000 head of cattle, and known as

CAMDEN VALLEY,

which is situate on the Richmond River, adjoining the celebrated stations of Mr. Hamilton. It is in the immediate line of post road from Grafton to Cassino, within 70 miles of water-carriage, and about 60 miles from the post town of Grafton.

This really desirable

STATION

is replete with every requisite, having been in the possession of the present proprietor five years, who has erected upon it
A slabbed 6 room cottage, grooved top and bottom, shingled
Detached kitchen
Shepherds' hut
Stock yard to hold 500 head of cattle
Milking yard, bails, and calf pens
Cultivation paddock, 4 acres
Grazing paddock, 400 acres
Garden, with choice fruit trees

☞ Mr. Mort begs to call particular attention to the valuable station he is now offering, being fully convinced that a more desirable opportunity for a profitable investment will rarely be met with. The fattening properties of the Richmond River need little comment from him; and as the station is known to be one of the best for its extent in that favoured district, he trusts that parties unacquainted with the locality, will make full enquiries before the sale, being satisfied they will be amply repaid their trouble, by securing it to themselves.

Terms and full particulars on application to Mr. Mort. 9441

CLARENCE RIVER.

CATTLE AND STATION.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

The station RETREAT, with
525 HEAD OF CATTLE,
45 HORSES

This really valuable property is on the Clarence River, and within seven miles of the post town of Grafton, and about the same distance from the boiling establishment of Mr. Sharp, which, if not generally known, it is well to observe, is accessible for vessels of ordinary draught of water—securing thereby that important consideration of water carriage to its very door.

BOILING,

it is well known has been a profitable and in fact is a most paying return to the cattle breeder. This station, peculiarly fitted for carrying out operations of such kind, is well worthy the attention of those desiring a profitable investment.

The improvements are everything that would be required, consisting of—

Weather-boarded shingled cottage, 29 feet by 28, containing parlour, bedroom, two skillings, and verandah.

Kitchen, with servants' room attached, slabbed and shingled.

Store, dairy, and barn.

Stockman's hut, with skilling.

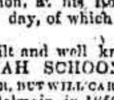
Two stables, containing the requirements for a comfortable and working station.

Labour having been well used in the cheap times, has placed the station in possession of every requirite, so that the purchaser has only to go and reap the advantages of expense and toil, in having at his hands all prepared
Large paddock, with two-rail fence
Small horse paddock, about 2½ acres
Kitchen garden, with pine palings
Large stock yard

Among the horses to be sold is the celebrated entire horse HUNTSMAN, bred by Mr. F. Bundock.

☞ Mr. Mort cannot too strongly urge this very desirable property upon the notice of parties desiring an investment. To men of moderate means, the situation, climate, its beautiful view (described as one of the finest in the naighbourhood), would make it desirable as a homestead, and what is rarely to be met with, a comfortable income could be derived at the same time.

Terms and full particulars on application to the auctioneer. 459



THE FINE SAILING AND FAVOURITE SCHOONER HANNAH,

So well known in the Clarence River Trade.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day, of which due notice will be given.

The faithfully built and well known trader

THE HANNAH SCHOONER

OF 56 TONS REGISTER, BUT WILL CARRY 75 TONS.

She was built at Balmain in 1850, in a most substantial manner, by that well known and excellent builder, Mr. Looke, who spared no expense of time, labour, or money in her building.

Her copper, which is heavy, is in a very good condition; she is also copper-fastened right through, and clinched on the skin.

Her carrying capacities are large, which will be apparent when it is said that she brings 75 tons of coals as dead weight, and that with only the small draught of water of 7 feet 2 inches.

The cabin accommodations are good, there being an enclosed state-room, and eight sleeping berths.

She is abundantly found, and adapted for any of our inter-colonial trade.

One opening especially presents itself as eligible, namely, the timber trade. If put now as a regular trader to the Richmond, to bring cedar (for which she is well adapted), and take up supplies to that district, there can be no question but the owner would in the course of a few trips double his purchase.
Terms at sale. 8411

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY HEAD of FITZGERALD'S HORSE STOCK, to be sold on THURSDAY, 23rd June.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Mr. JAMES RYAN has been compelled to postpone this important sale until the above date, which will positively commence at Mr. Lander's, St. Mary's, at 11 o'clock A.M.,

The Horses consist as previously notified—Heavy draught, beautiful grey and bay pairs, saddle and others, peculiarly adapted for the Indian and Port Phillip markets.

The instructions from the proprietor are to sell the whole without the least reserve.

Saint Mary's is thirty miles from Sydney, on the Great Western Road, the mail from Sydney passes through every evening. 972

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

TO SADDLERS, DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

Saddlery
Harness, brass mounted and silver plated
White and regatta shirts
Embossed Table Covers.
12 Cases, landed ex Tadmor.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

M in diamond.

Case 24—
4 sets gig harness, brass mounted
1 set silver plated ditto
Case 25—
20 dozen white cotton shirts, linen fronts
24 8-4 silk embossed table covers
Case 26—
36 dozen white cotton shirts
Case 27—
30 embossed muslin robes, 32 inch, 9 and 10 yards
40 silk embossed delaine robes, 7 and 8 yards
7 rich all over wool cachmere robes
Case 28—
6 gents' best shafted saddles
Case 35—
12 best Australian saddles
41 pairs best girths
1 dozen white cotton shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Cases 36 and 37—
24 gents' best saddles
34 pairs cotton girths
2 dozen white cotton shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Case 38—
2 gents' best Australian saddles
6 ditto padded saddles
1 dozen white shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Case 39—
19 dozen regatta shirts
Case 40—
12 dozen white cotton shirts, fancy cotton fronts
8 dozen ditto ditto, fancy lawn fronts
Case 41—
10 dozen 8-4 embossed Swiss muslin shawls
25 dozen embossed cachmere shawls
100 dozen embossed muslin robes, red stripes and white checks.

Terms at sale. 9923

FRIDAY, 1st July.

Household Furniture, Chairs, Tables
Gravely's Stove
Waterman's Skiff, with paddles and sails

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Cheffoniers
6 chairs, English made
2 dressing tables
3 washstands
2 bedsteads
Bedroom chairs
Kitchen table and chairs
Gravely's patent cooking apparatus
Waterman's skiff, in good order, with sails and paddles

☞ The boat can be seen at Elwin's, next the Gas Company's Wharf 10402

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

TO CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

Consisting of

TWO STONE HOUSES, on the south side of Goulburn-street East, with two dwellings in the rear, about midway between George and Pitt streets, next but one to Quigley's St. Patrick Inn.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT are favoured with instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock precisely.

☞ Much difficulty is experienced by parties in finding an eligible investment for surplus capital, or trust funds, from which a permanent return may be relied upon. Such being the case, the auctioneers feel that it is unnecessary for them to enter upon a tedious detail of the superior advantages resulting from the ownership of city property, which is rarely to be purchased at any price. That under notice is situated near the very centre of the metropolis, about midway between its two principal thoroughfares, and is therefore particularly desirable. Intending purchasers are invited to view the property, of which the description is appended.

TWO STONE HOUSES, on the south side of Goulburn-street, between Mr. Clark (teacher), and Mr. Turner (painter and glazier),—next but one to Quigley's St. Patrick's Inn.

The frontage of the land is 28 feet in Goulburn-street, by 72 feet depth. The Houses contain each three rooms, viz., 2 below and 1 above, with a separate entrance to the upper rooms by steps from Goulburn-street. The water is laid on; and they are at present let to weekly tenants, for 29s. a week.

In the rear of the above are two brick-nogged and weatherboard Dwellings, each containing 2 rooms, at present vacant, but which if repaired would be worth 14s. a week. The entrance to them is from Sydney-place.

Title—Good.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at 3 and 6 months, dated from day of sale, and bearing 6 per cent. interest—secured on the property if required.

10401

BAKER'S REVOLVERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case Baker's superior revolvers.

Terms at sale. 10307

Enamelled Seals, Patent Calf Grained, Marvon and Morrocco Leather, Coir Matting, Chamois Skins.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,

5 cases enamelled skins
Patent calf fronts
Grained goat calf kind
Enamelled seals, enamelled hides
Blue and green roans, blue chamois, and chamois skins
Coir matting, &c.

Terms at sale. 10309

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex Royal Exchange, Turner, master, from London—damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, June 23, at 11 o'clock precisely,

P H in diamond, 2701.

One bale—50 pairs 10-4 scarlet blankets, much damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 10451

SURPLUS STORES.

Ex Australian.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, June 22, 1853, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Biscuit
Oatmeal
Peas, potatoes
Raisins, sugar
Fittings
Water-closets, &c.

Terms, cash. 10452

CORKS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, TO-MORROW, June 23, at 11 o'clock precisely,

150 Baskets Corks, each containing 8 gross

Terms, cash. 10453

Royal Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

WEDNESDAY'S REGULAR HORSE SALE.

MR. W. CLEMENTS, M.R.C.V.S., will sell by auction, THIS DAY,

Several country horses.
Heavy cart horses, warranted
Gig horses
Saddle horses
Carts, drays
Harness
Saddles, bridles, &c., &c. 10433

TO RETIRED MERCHANTS AND OTHERS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

THE opportunity offered this day of procuring really choice and rare presents of a superior description is one that is not likely to occur again. The China goods are of such superb qualities as Mr. NEWTON has not yet had the honor of submitting to public competition, the whole having to be sold to the highest bidder. The goods are ready for inspection This Morning.

There are fine shawls, which cost in China 100 dollars each, and they are certainly the most magnificent things ever seen in this market
The ivory ware
The sandalwood ware
The camphorwood ware
The porcelain ware
The silks, crapes, and satins
Are also well worthy of notice.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, at Mr. NEWTON'S Rooms.

TO TAILORS AND DRAPERS.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

1 case superfine West of England black doeskins
1 ditto broadcloths
1 ditto Simlah down cloth
1 ditto Norwich stripe
1 ditto silk stripes and Chine Llamas
1 ditto spot Circassians
1 ditto printed lustres.

The above small parcel will be put up at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 10227

CHINA GOODS.

Ex Shanghai, from Singapore.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. Augustus Dreutler to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A magnificent assortment of—
White crape shawls
Plain and flowered camlets
Black satins
Shanghai silks
Figured ditto
Checked and plain sarsnets
Crimson sashes
Ditto figured pongees
Ditto plain ditto
White plain ditto
Embroidered grass-cloth handkerchiefs
Pieces grass-cloth
Black lustre and checked handkerchiefs
Fine crape shawls, really curious, and worthy of inspection

IVORY WARE.

Ivory baskets
Ditto cigar cases
Ditto fans
Ditto ditto, feather tops
Ditto paper knives
Ditto cigar boxes
Ditto card cases
Ditto chessmen
Sandalwood and bone fans
Silk and feather screens
Turtle-shell baskets and boxes

LACQUERED WARE.

Tin canisters
Writing desks
Backgammon boards
Sets waiters
Bottle stands
Lacquered and carved boxes

This is really a choice lot of superb china goods and well suited for presents, many of the articles being the first of the kind imported. Terms at sale. 9722

Satin and Cloth Mantles, Winter Cloaks, Stays, Flowers, Wool Polkas and Jackets, Boys' Dresses, Baby Linen, Bonnets, Soft and Dress Caps.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ten cases, comprising a splendid assortment of the newest styles and fabrics, in
Ladies' velvet and satin mantles
Ditto cloth ditto
Ditto wool polkas
Children's ditto
Ladies' satteen and coutille stays
Maids' and infants' ditto
Infants' cloaks and hoods
Ditto robes and frocks
Infants' and boys' dresses
Baby linen in great variety
Ladies' velvet and satin bonnets
Ditto dress caps
Ditto soft ditto
French flowers
Ditto fronts
Ditto kid gloves

The above are just landed, in beautiful condition, and will be sold without reserve. 10223

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock,

Nos. 1 to 20.
Twenty cases quarter-boxes Havanah-shaped Cigars
Nos. 21 to 40.
Twenty cases cheroots.

Terms at sale. 10224

To Omnibus and Coach Proprietors.

STAGE COACH HARNESS.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

An excellent set of first quality coach harness, just imported from the well-known house of G Palliser and Co., consisting of
Set of 4-horse harness complete
Two sets pair-horse ditto ditto
All in excellent condition. 10380

TILTED CART.

HORSE AND HARNESS.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large sized spring cart (nearly new) with tilt
Set of harness
And,
A powerful bay draught horse, subject to trial in any thing.

☞ The above is an invaluable turn out for a party proceeding to the diggings. 10381

WEDNESDAY'S USUAL SALE.

Established 1847.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Four journey horses
Warranted draught ditto
Gig and saddle ditto
A lot very useful colts, from Baulkam-hills
Various horses
Also
Tilted and spring cart, with harness
2 carriers' drays, with shaft and loading harness
Mail phaeton, with set double harness
Handsome cabriolet, in excellent order
Very light, well built Dennet gig (new)
Open phaeton, light, strong, and in good condition; with
Harness
Hunting saddles
Side ditto
Ladies' bridles
Weymouth ditto
Snaffle ditto 10383

BAROUCHE PHAETON,

Just imported, ex Katherine Stuart Forbes.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,

(From the well known London house of G. Palliser and Co.)

A new Barouche Phaeton, silver mounted, painted lake, picked out blue and fine lined white, lined with claret cloth, embroidered crimson and white silk lace, morocco seats trimmed couch fashion, hung on elliptic scroll and springs in front, and half elliptics with cross springs behind, patent axles, silver mounted cut plate glass lamps, pole pieces, pole, bar and shafts for either one or two horses, complete.

☞ The above is without exception the most highly finished carriage in Sydney, unexceptionably elegant in appearance, and replete with every requisite. 10384

DRAUGHT HORSES.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

30 head of horses, comprising
6 heavy draught horses
10 gig and saddle horses, and
14 other horses, fit for various purposes
1 pair of bay carriage horses
Race-horse Strike-a-light
Horse, gig, and harness
English-built carriage
2 gigs
1 spring cart
2 light carts
2 drays
Several sets of harness
Saddles, bridles, &c.

Terms at sale. 10375

MUSKETS, PISTOLS, FOWLING-PIECES, REVOLVERS,

By Colt, Adams and Dean, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

7 Cases of Firearms of every description, including
Muskets, of sizes, single and double barrels
Fowling pieces, in great variety
300 pairs Pistols, comprising pocket and saddle
Colt's and other Revolvers
Dean, Adams, and Dean's Revolvers.

This is certainly the largest and best assorted lot of firearms that has been offered at auction for many months. The auctioneers, therefore, would particularly call the attention of the trade and shippers to Melbourne and other ports to this sale, as the whole will be sold without reserve. 9561

KIP LEATHER AND KANGAROO SKINS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

The first lot to be offered
49 Dozen sides kip leather
14 Dozen kangaroo skins.

Terms—Cash. 10208

DRESSING CASES AND FANCY GOODS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22n instant, at 12 o'clock,

Dressing cases
Travelling cases
Metal accordeons
French ditto
Fancy glass boxes, china vases
Papier mâché and pearl blotters, &c , &c.

Terms at sale. 9566

PRESSED OATEN HAY.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock—the second lot to be offered,

13 trusses pressed oaten hay, in first-rate condition.

Terms at sale. 10439

ORANGES.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

1000 dozen fresh oranges—without reserve.

Terms at sale. 10440

BRICKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

15,000 Fine red laid bricks, ex Hebe, from London, being of very superior quality

Terms at sale. 10436

WOOL-LASHING.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

11 Coils wool-lashing

Terms cash. 10437

GERMAN-SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Five Cases of German Silver—
CD in diamond—839—200 dozen tea spoons
831—200 ditto ditto ditto
838— 60 ditto dessert ditto
830—100 ditto table ditto
0271— 30 ditto ditto forks
0261— 30 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms at sale. 10442

GOLD WEIGHTS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

ADE in diamond.
1.—One case of Gold Weights, containing
50 Sets of Troy cup weights, each 4, 8, and 16 oz. down
25 Sets ditto, 32 oz. down
125 Sets dwts. and grains, 6 dwts. down
125 Sets ditto ditto, 10 dwts. down.

Terms at sale. 10443

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

Beer and Spirit Pumps.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock,

One six motion beer engine, with pipes
One seven cock spirit fountain

Terms cash. 10438

SALTPETRE, BLUESTONE, SEEDS, CASTOR OIL, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd), will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

50 Bags refined saltpetre
4 Kegs bluestone
6 Bags coriander seed
8 Ditto cummin seed
7 Cases castor oil
5 Bales fancy coloured mats

Terms at sale. 10435

Alum, Cayenne Pepper, Mustard, Muriatic Acid, Sulphur, Soda Carb., &c., &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 casks alum
10 cases West India cayenne pepper
25 ditto Durham mustard
6 carboys muriatic acid
10 cwt. sulphur
20 kegs carbonate soda
Cod liver oil, glycerine, pastile burners and glass tubes, toilet bottles assorted, ruby, opal, topaz
Floating lights, &c.

Terms at sale. 10441

Preliminary Notice.

FOUR TO FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT WAVERLY, near Belle Vue House.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions from the Attorney of Charles Bridgen, Esq., to sell by auction, on an early day,

All that valuable portion of land so delightfully situated for suburban residences, near Belle Vue House, Waverly (formerly occupied by Mr. Sheriff Young), comprising about Five Acres, on which is a House, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Peek.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 8970

TO SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, &c.

Byass's Bottled Beer, Case Gin, Case Brandy, Martell's Brandy, B. P. Rum, Sherry and Port, Champagne, &c , &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

300 cases gin
200 cases brandy
13 hogsheads Martell's brandy
11 puncheons B. P. rum
15 hogsheads ditto ditto
37 quarter casks superior sherry
11 hogsheads ditto ditto
8 butts ditto
14 quarter-casks port
100 cases cordials
192 cases champagne
260 cases bottled ale and porter
20 hogsheads Guinness's Dublin stout
100 Hogsheads porter and ale

These wines are from one of the first houses in Cadiz, and recommended as a very superior article. Terms at sale. 9954

IMPORTANT TO PUBLICANS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 23, at 12 o'clock precisely,

3 3-inch powerful force pumps, on planks, complete
3 2½ ditto ditto
40 patent water closets, with pans, pipes, and fittings, complete
40 washhand basins, with plugs and washers complete
2 5-motion beer engines, with pipes and taps complete
2 3-motion ditto, ditto
4 4-motion ditto, ditto
12 brass portable pumps, with stands, union joints, &c., capable of instant removal, and lifting immense quantities of water
8 patent porter pumps, complete—quite a new article
2 cases brass taps, &c., consisting of—bibb and stop cocks, sizes; spirit ditto, racking ditto, boiler ditto, plugs and washers, brass chains, brass gratings.

The whole of these goods are in original packages, samples only of which will be shown, so that they can be sent to the country, or shipped, without incurring the expense of packing. Terms at sale. 10125

THURSDAY, 23rd June.

Saddlery, Pistols, German Nickel-Silver, Electro-plated and Sheffield Ware, Combs, &c , &c., &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd June, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

SADDLERY, &c.

8 cases saddlery, consisting of
Ladies' side saddles
Gent's all over hogskins
Gent's hogskin seats
Bush saddles, &c.
Pack ditto
Ladies' riding whips
Gent's ditto ditto
Hunting ditto
Gig ditto

GERMAN NICKEL-SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED AND SHEFFIELD WARE.

Plated German-silver candlesticks
Piano candlesticks
Snuffer trays
Fish knives
Nutcracks
Registered ditto
Liqueur frames
Waiters
Cake baskets
Cruet frames
Salad castors
Bottle stands
Sugar baskets
Toast racks
Egg frames (4 and 6 cup)
Butter coolers
Inkstands
Tea and coffee sets
Pickle frames, coloured bottles
Liquor frames, ditto

COMBS.

Dressing combs
Small tooth ditto (ivory)
Pocket combs
Braid ditto
Side ditto
Back ditto

LAMPS.

Solar oil lamps
Ditto reflectors
Wall lamps
Swinging ditto
Lyre model moderator lamps
Lilliputian ditto wicks
Moderator oil lamps
Mandrils
Lyre chimneys
Chimney cleaners
Lilliputian globes
Large globes

PISTOLS, &c.

Best finished double barrelled pistols
Ditto ditto, with swivel rods
Walker's best percussion caps. 10450

THURSDAY, June 23.

WAX TAPERS, LUCIFER MATCHES

Fuzees, Cigar Lights, Office Tapers, &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Wax tapers, in fancy barrel boxes
Ditto, in fancy wood boxes
Wax tapers, in chip boxes
Office tapers, in fancy boxes
Fuzees
Cigar lights
Lucifer matches
Fancy tobacco pipes
With a variety of other fancy articles.

Terms at sale. 10449

SURPLUS STORES.

Ex brig Triumph, from San Francisco.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock,

Flooring boards, tongued and grooved
Boards, assorted sizes
Berth fittings, mattresses
Water casks, &c., &c.
Also
A large quantity of firewood

Terms, cash. 10287

PIANOFORTES, HARP, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

Mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons
Two semi-Cottage Pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, by Eksted, also
One of Erard's double action Harps

Terms cash.—No reserve 10142

STARCH.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Zepard.

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

F within diamond § 261.
1 Case Starch, 112lbs.
F within diamond, §175, 275.
2 Cases Starch, 56lbs.

Terms, cash. 10394

TEA.

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Six half-chests fine hysonskin tea
Four chests ditto ditto.

Terms, cash. 10393

HAIR SEATING.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

14 pieces hair seating, from 17 to 24 inch.

Terms at sale. 10398

SOAP.

Just landed.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

LB&Co.—35 boxes soap, each 55 lbs.
60 ditto ditto, each 28 lbs.

Terms at sale. 10399

PEARL BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

SC&Co. § 32—13 kegs pearl barley
33— 8 ,, split peas.

Terms at sale. 10395

CIGARS, TOBACCO.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,

152 lbs. cigars
190 ,, cavendish tobacco.

Terms, cash. 10397

GENTS' CLOTH COATS, SERGE SHIRTS, GUERNSEYS, SADDLE CLOTHS, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

12 gents' cloth coats
24 blue serge shirts
18 striped guernseys
8½ dozen saddlecloths.

Terms at sale. 10396

STARCH.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Childe Harold.

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

F in triangle, S § 237.
1 Case starch, 112 lbs.
§ 414, 251, 261.
3 Cases starch, 56 lbs.

Terms cash. 10400

VALUABLE SYDNEY PROPERTY,

In the very centre of the business part of PITT-STREET.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock,

Two of the most valuable Properties, in the most commanding situation in Sydney, for carrying on any kinds of business.

Lot 1.

The shop occupied by Mr. O'Neil, containing three rooms, with extensive back premises. It is now in full trade and used as Oyster Rooms, at a rental of £3 per week.

Lot 2.

The adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. Niebel, containing five rooms, kitchen, and shop. It is now in full trade as a butchers' establishment, and let at £2 10s. per week, upon a lease taken before the gold discovery; which lease has about two years' to run. The premises in the rear are extensive, having a depth of about 200 feet.

The whole will be put up in one lot.

The above property is situated in Pitt-street, near the busy corner of King-street, proverbial for being the most money making corner of Sydney, immediately opposite Mr. Moffitt's, the stationer.

The auctioneer cannot too strongly recommend this lot as a safe and profitable investment; and, as it will be positively sold, the attendance of capitalists is earnestly requested.

A Plan on view at the Rooms.

JUNCTION OF RILEY AND BURTON STREETS

WITH SOUTH HEAD ROAD,

Near Lyons-terrace.

*** This is one of the most valuable building blocks in the city of Sydney.

After which,

TEN DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON.

*** These building plots occupy the most charming position in this favourite suburb.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 22, at 11 o'clock.

First—A highly eligible building block, situate near the pump, beyond Lyons-terrace, on the South Head-road, at the junction of that road with Riley-street and Burton-street.

This land has a frontage of upwards of 150 feet. Its position is most commanding, being in the very centre of the traffic of several leading thoroughfares, and admirably adapted as the site for a first-class inn and several shops. Indeed it is, without question, one of the most valuable pieces of land in that busy portion of the city.

Second Ten Allotments, situate in Elizabeth, Underwood, and Paddington streets, having frontages of about 44 to 50 feet, by depths of 85 to 112 feet, and all enjoying the advantage of frontages at the rear to a good lane.

☞ These building sites certainly possess advantages which few can boast. There is good stone on the land, and water is easily obtained in abundance, and the land has just sufficient descent to give to each allotment the full advantage of

THE MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

which meet the eye on all sides. Perhaps there is no spot within the same distance from the city which enjoys so many advantages for residences; and the proprietor earnestly hopes that no person will think of buying without first inspecting the property.

The handsome properties of Messrs. Perry, Carter, Stirling, and others almost adjoin the allotments at the sides and rear. The front overlooks Darling Point, Darlinghurst, Port Jackson, and the North Shore, with a view of Sydney on the one hand, and the lands leading to the South Head on the other.

☞ Plans of the property can be inspected at Mr. Mort's sale room.

Titles first rate. Terms liberal. 7953

A MOST EXCELLENT RESIDENCE.

Situate on the east side of Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, being the first house from William-street, and at present occupied by the proprietor, J. J. Montefiore, Esq.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

That faithfully and substantially built dwelling-house, having 25 feet frontage to Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, (the land running back to Judge-street 140 feet) and containing on the ground floor front and back parlor, entrance lobby and staircase, and side entrance from the road, with folding gates. At the rear is pantry and capital kitchen, fitted with Russell's stove. On the first floor is handsome drawing room, (fitted with stove and marble mantelpiece, and opening by French windows on to an ornamental balcony), two bed-rooms, and two dressing rooms. There is also an excellent attic bed-room. Every advantage has been taken of the stair recesses, &c., throughout the house, for fitting up cupboards and shelves. In the yard is coal shed, wash-house, wood store, well of excellent water, good water closets, &c.; and fenced off from the yard is

AN EXCELLENT GARDEN,

enclosed with most substantial wall. The whole of the buildings are in the highest possible order, having been newly painted and papered throughout.

☞ This is, without doubt, one of the most complete, best-built, and best finished houses in the city. Its neighbourhood is most excellent and healthy; its distance from the Post Office just far enough for moderate exercise, whilst the value of the land and property is fast approaching that of the busy portions of the city. Every one in want of a thoroughly English dwelling-house, fitted up with every convenience, wanting in nothing that can add to comfort, will do well to watch this sale.

Title unquestionable—Terms at sale. 7959

Town of Goulburn.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Sinclair, By order of Mr. William Perry, Official Assignee.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock.

Four compact COTTAGES in Auburn-street, Goulburn.

They are stone and brick built, of good elevation, containing four rooms each, built upon allotments numbered 13 and 14, and are comfortable and respectable residences. The allotments upon which they are erected have a frontage to Auburn-street of 132 feet, and the large depth of 330 feet.

☞ These houses are adapted for the residence of respectable tenants, and from their good position in this flourishing town will command good rents. They will be sold without reserve.

A plan on view at the Rooms. 7956

WATERSIDE PROPERTY, DARLING HARBOUR, having large frontage to Kent-street North, and lying betwixt the Wharves of Captain Towns and Mr. Marsden.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

That most valuable plot of Land, situate at the foot of Kent-street North, having a frontage of 37 feet 9 inches, more or less, to the waters of Darling Harbour, widening at the rear to about 80 feet, with 105 feet to Kent-street North, and on which is erected

A SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING,

85 feet long by 22 feet wide, together with Dwelling and appurtenances thereto, as exhibited upon a plan now lying in the hands of the Auctioneer.

☞ As the proper position for the main ferry landing place for that important and rapidly improving suburb, the North Shore, this Wharf is highly valuable, and will undoubtedly become of immense importance, the communication by Kent-street being the most direct for the business parts of the city. Independently of this, it has, of course, a most important value for ordinary wharf purposes, as the English steamers all discharge and receive cargoes in its neighbourhood; and, moreover, the fact that the comparatively small extent of frontage to the waters of Darling Harbour, and Sydney Cove, are far from being equal to the requirements of so important a city as the metropolis, is becoming better understood, and hence every inch of water frontage must assume a value hitherto unlooked for. Terms at sale. 7050

FINE PASTORAL INVESTMENT,

THE STATION OF

"BANGUS,"

In the Murrumbidgee District, together with 5000 SHEEP.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell, by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock,

The almost unequalled station of

BANGUS,

situate nearly equi-distant between Melbourne and Sydney, on the mail road, and about 6 miles from Gundagai.

ITS GRAZING CAPABILITIES

are of a very high character, and it and will carry 10,000 Sheep

It is bounded by the Murrumbidgee River, for about seven miles, and by the Adelong Creek, which is never dry, for about six miles. The back run is also well watered by several springs, being in convenient locations for sheep stations.

THE SHEEP

are all good and fine woolled, and will have months' fleece on their backs by day of sal

They consist of—
1144 Breeding ewes, to lamb in September
1147 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto
607 Ditto ditto, ditto, of ages
408 Maiden Ewes
513 Wethers
825 Lambs, of sexes
1356 Rams, (many of these were purchased from Mr. Charles Macarthur, who derived his flocks from Mr. Hannibal Macarthur, the noted breeder and the rest are selections from flocks the progeny of their Rams).
5000

THE IMPROVEMENTS,

Comprise—
A superior dwelling house
Detached kitchen
Dairy and two stores
Coach house
Stables and shed
Large stockyard
Men's huts
Capital new wool shed
Garden.

N.B. The dwelling house is of recent erection, and cost £700 in the cheap times, and is a very superior building, one which could not be put up for double the money; it contains 10 rooms, viz., drawing and dining rooms, each 20 by 12 feet, with folding doors leading into the hall; two bedrooms, 20 by 10 feet; four rooms on the verandah, which is in front and rear of the house and 9 feet wide.

☞ Mr. Mort, in calling attention to this valuable pastoral property, would simply remark that it would be impossible to say too much in praise either of the station, or sheep, they are, in fact, first-rate, and beyond exaggeration.

It will be obvious to all that its local position, midway between the metropolitan cities of this and the sister colony, rendering it thereby extremely suitable for a depot for cattle or sheep for sale at Melbourne; its large grazing capabilities either for sheep or cattle; its being so well watered on every side; the superior character and convenience of the house, which is admirably adapted for a family of the first respectability, combine to give this property a prestige not possessed by any other at present in the market; and it may be suggested that a similar opportunity to become the purchaser of so estimable a run may not soon recur.

*** It may be remarked that in the event of the purchaser not requiring a residence on the station, he may let the house to great advantage to any party desirous of carrying on the business of an innkeeper.

TERMS: Half cash, the residue by approved bill at six months date, with Bank interest added. 5260

ROSE COTTAGE, ST. LEONARDS,

North Shore.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st July,

A neat and compact stone edifice, known as

ROSE COTTAGE,

with the ground attached thereto, of which the following is the description:

The land has a water frontage of 148, with a depth of 288 feet, being a frontage to William-street, and 400 feet deep.

On this allotment is erected a stone cottage, 37 feet by 28 feet or thereabouts.

It contains on the basement, large kitchen, store, and servants' room, with a well of good water in the kitchen.

On the ground floor are four good rooms, with entrance hall 5 feet 3 inches wide, extending from the verandah through the house.

The rooms are lofty and well finished, having panelled cedar doors, deep skirtings, good mantel pieces, &c. The two front rooms are fitted with grates, and the walls are oil painted, as also the hall.

The verandah is 37 feet long, and furnished with French lights, Venetian blinds, &c.

In front of the house is a garden, and a good paddock, enclosed with a paling fence.

There is also a fowl house, covered well, and a good quarry of white stone, admirably suited for building purposes.

A black lead mine was opened some years ago on the ground, and a quantity sent to England. The result was remunerative, but the owner was prohibited from working it. The spot where the lode is situate can be pointed out.

Immediate possession can be given.

Parties desirous of securing a comfortable residence, or acquiring an investment for money, are particularly requested to inspect the property.

Terms at sale. 10405

STRAWBERRY HILL.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN BELVOIR STREET.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 o'clock,

An Allotment of Land, situate in Belvoir-street, Strawberry Hill, in a first-rate situation. It has a frontage of 45 feet with depth of 81 feet on one side, and 105 feet on the other.

☞ This is in a capital position, and is very desirable building allotment; it is next to Kemp's Cottage at the corner of William-street, and opposite the cottage of Mr. Brady. The locality being healthy and respectable, it is just the site for a good family residence.

Title good.—A plan on view at the Rooms.

FIRST RATE INVESTMENT.

LAND AND BLOCK OF HOUSES

In George-street, Redfern.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July,

The following

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

1. Clara House, George-street, Redfern
2. Two Weatherboard Cottages, two rooms each
3. Two Brick and Stone Cottages, two rooms each
4. A Block of Land.

DESCRIPTION.

Clara House—a two-story house, containing six rooms. The house is built of brick, with stone foundations sufficiently deep for cellars. There is a spacious verandah, and the internal fittings are well finished. It contains grates, a kitchen range, cupboards and cellarets, and the house is well and substantially built.

THE OUT-OFFICES

are first rate, there being

A three-stall stable, erected upon a stone foundation, flagged and well finished, with a room above.

A detached kitchen, brick and stone, flagged inside, and room above.

Brick and stone water closets; and

A weatherboard kitchen.

With

An abundant supply of good water.

The above premises were faithfully built about six years ago, and are now in first-rate condition, requiring no repairs. Possession can be given at any time as may be agreed upon, as the proprietor is the occupant.

LOT 2.

Two Weatherboard Cottages, containing two rooms each, adjoining

LOT 3.

Two Brick and Stone Cottages, recently erected in the best manner.

Each of these cottages is furnished with a brick water closet, with a one cesspool, and they are at present let to tenants who must vacate upon a week's notice. They are erected at the rear of the block of land, and there is a sufficient space to admit of other erections to the George-street frontage.

LOT 4

is a Block of Land at the rear of Clara House, measuring 75 feet by 92 feet 6 inches, with a frontage to Bullanaming-street, laid out as a garden and vineyard at a considerable expense. The depth of this will admit of the erection of a row of cottages facing the street, reserving the residue for small yards, and a garden plot to the principal dwelling house.

Mr. Mort begs to call the attention of intending purchasers to the compact and valuable property now offered for sale. The house was formerly occupied as an inn, for which it is admirably adapted, being in the direct line to Botany. The frontage of the premises to George-street is 125 feet, and that street has an advantage over every other street in Redfern, being 66 feet wide.

The proximity of these premises to the Sydney Railway greatly enhances the value of the property, and it is well known that there is but little land to be purchased in Redfern at any price.

Terms at sale.

A plan on view at the rooms. [illegible]

RICHMOND RIVER STATION,

With 300 Head of Cattle.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 22nd July,

300 head of Mixed Cattle, together with the Station, known as

CAMDEN VALLEY,

capable of depasturing 1000 head of cattle.

This station adjoins the celebrated runs of Mr. Hamilton. It is in the immediate line of post road from Grafton to Cassino, within 70 miles of water carriage, and about 60 miles from the post town of Grafton.

THE STATION

is replete with every requisite, having been in the possession of the present proprietor five years, who has made the following improvements—

Slab Cottage, grooved top and bottom, and shingled, containing 6 rooms and detached kitchen.
1 Shepherds' hut
Stockyard to hold 500 head of cattle
Milking yard, with bails and calf pens
Cultivation paddock, 4 acres
Grazing paddock, 400 acres
And a garden with choice fruit trees.

Mr. Mort begs to call particular attention to the valuable station he is now offering, being fully convinced that a more desirable opportunity for a profitable investment will rarely be met with.

The following properties of the Richmond River—its never failing supply of pure water—the adaptation of the soil for agricultural purposes, and the beauty of the scenery generally, need no comment from him; and as the station is known to be one of the best in that locality for its extent, he trusts that parties desirous of acquiring the nucleus of an independence will attend the sale and secure the station.

Terms and full particulars at the sale. [illegible]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN EQUITY.

TO BE SOLD, in lots pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales made in a cause wherein John Turner and others are plaintiffs and James Turner and another are defendants with the approbation of Samuel Frederick Milford Esquire the Master in Equity of the said Court at Mr. THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT'S Auction Rooms in Pitt-street in the city of Sydney of which due notice will be given All those Freehold Premises situate on the north side of Parramatta-street Sydney known as the Victoria Inn opposite St. Benedict's Chapel with the ground and other buildings adjoining thereto. Also all those Freehold Premises on the north side of Parramatta-street aforesaid adjoining the bridge now occupied by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Nathaniel Wallis. Also all those Freehold Premises situated on the south side of Parramatta-street aforesaid adjoining the Australian Inn now occupied by Mr. Ellis. Also all those Freehold Premises containing about twenty-six acres one rood and twenty-one perches situate on the Liverpool road particulars whereof may in a short time be had *gratis* at the said Master's Chambers in the Supreme Court House King-street Sydney of Mr. J. F. Josephson Solicitor for plaintiffs No. 187 Elizabeth-street North and of Messrs. Thurlow Dick and Brown Solicitors for defendant Pitt-street Sydney. [illegible]

PORT FAIRY AGENCY.

MR. ALEXANDER MONTEITH, Belfast, has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the above district, in the room of Captain MILLS, who has resigned. KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

June 9. 8685

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

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